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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1993

ESTABLISHED 1887

What to Do in Bosnia: 2 Perspectives Collide

By John Darnton

New York Times Service
LONDON — The differences between the United States and Europe over what to do about the fighting in Bosnia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia are grounded in a different view of the conflict.

Not at all a distant war for Europe, bleeding Bosnia is oo the doorstep. Refugees in rags are pictured on television nightly, and some are turning up oo the streets of European capitals. Policymakers are caoght io an agooy of decision-making. They are haunted by memories of the 1930s, when inaction led to world war, and they are facing restive publics who wonder exactly what their troops are doing there.

Privately, they will admit they would like nothing better than for Washington to step in and take a strong position, sending troops if

It is time, said a British official, speaking with the frankness of anonymity, for "big brother" to come to the rescue.

The policymakers and diplomats in Europe, who are pressing Washington to go along with a

NEWS ANALYSIS

peace plan brokered by the United Nations also have a different sense about the nature of the conflict. Privately, they see it as a tribal war involving three groups - Serbs, Croats and

The Serbs may have initially been the aggressors and the perpetrators of most of the atrocities, they said, but by now there is a record of savagery on the other sides as well and a voracious appetite for vengeance all around. So the first order of business is to stop the bloodschd with a proposal to carve Bosnia-Herzegovina into ethnically controlled cantons and to get the leaders of all three groups to sign on and agree

to a cease-fire.
"The familiarity with the conflict on the ground - valley hy valley and politician by politician — has given us perspective," the British official said. "You've not been involved word by word and table thump by table thump. We know all sides are to hlame."

The United States, on the other hand, citing the role of the Serhian militias and the Serbiandominated Yugoslav Army in seizing territory at the outset, regards the war as something resembling a Serbian invasion of Bosnia, which won international recognition. In this view, to subscribe to the map drawn up by the UN negotiators, Lord Owen and Cyrus R. Vance, is to condone the Serbs' conquest of a sovereign state and, hy implication, their policy of "ethnic cleansing" that drove several hundred thousand Muslims out of Serbian-controlled territory.

fusofar as the Vance-Owen map represents the current situation on the ground, it is a document of realpolitik. To imagine rolling back the Serbs to their previous positions and somehow encouraging Muslims to return to villages where they have seen their relatives hardy, the Europeans say. It will never happen. But in their reluctance to embrace the map. the Americans also have an argument of practi-

cally. The plan is so unwieldy - with nine See WAR, Page 2



A Serbian woman and granddaughter after fleeing a Croatian attack Wednesday. UN shipments to Bosnia were cut back. Page 2.

A Ravaged Somali Town Turns the Tables on Death

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
BAIDOA, Somalia — For this town that has come to symbolize Somalia's suffering and death, the best news is that there is almost oo work left for grave diggers.

The "death truck" still makes its morning rounds collecting the bodies of those who died the night before. But these days, the truck is nearly empty. After the terrible death tolls of last autumn - 6,000 people starved to death in September - the daily death rate now is fewer than 10.

As a result of that diminished toll, the Somali Red Crescent relief organization is laying off its grave diggers. During the worst phase of the crisis, in August and September, the Red Crescent hired 78 men to dig the shallow graves along the riverbank, which became a landmark in this city of death. Now, according to a Red Crescent manager, Hussein Dahir

Ahmed, 14 grave diggers are occided.

The decline in the death rate here is just one sign that Baidoa, like many towns in Somalia's devastated famine zone," is slowly but assuredly struggling back to life. The stench of death that hung over the city late last year has lifted. Instead, children are playing soccer in the streets, some schools have been reopened with assistance from relief groups, farmers are moving back to their villages to plant seeds, and fewer bungry people are showing up for meals at the feeding centers and kitchens that were coce the only source of food for

thousands of Baidoa's starving.

The security situation has also dramatically improved. The "technicals" — the gun-mounted jeeps that once freely roamed the city's streets, terrorizing local residents and extorting money from relief agencies — are all gone. There are still random incidents of crime, but compared with the chaos and looting of six weeks ago, when some relief agencies were barricaded behind sandbags in their compounds, Baidoa is a

Reasons vary for the drastic changes that have transformed this city from a living hell into a place of renewed hope. Many Somalis credit the U.S.-led foreign intervention forces, which arrived here in December, with restoring some semblance of order and chasing out the young thugs who had terrorized the town. Others say the buge relief effort here was starting to pay off long before the troops arrived. Some say that improvement

See SOMALIA, Page 4

ON THE ROAD - A gust of wind blowing Pope John Paul II's mantle over his head as he received a bouquet from a girl upon his arrival at Cotonou, Benin.

Kiosk

U.S. Growth Outlook Lifts Stocks

Wall Street stocks surged in heavy trading on Wednesday, as investors, growing confideut about the U.S. economy, poured money into mutual funds. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45 points, and several other indexes hit record highs. Analysts said the belief the economy was recovering drew

General News Germany bas lauoched raids oo far-right rock Page 2 Clinton warned wealthy Americans that their taxes would rise. Page 3.

Washington is quietly signaling a shift toward Bonn Page 4. Page 16.

Science How DNA fingerprinting identified the bones of the last czar's family. Page 5.

Business/Finance As DAF tectered, Leyland cut jobs. Page 9. A land sale in Hong Kong set a record. Page 13. Weather Page 16.

borrowing. Article, Page 10. Trib Index Dow Jones Up 0.75% 90.51 Up 45.12 3,373.79

buyers to cyclical stocks, which are heavily

weighted in the Dow index.
The stock market was also helped by a rise

in bond prices, which was spurred by the

Treasury's plan to emphasize short-term

The Dollar New York, Wed close DN . 1,6452 Pound 1.435 1.4435 124,40 124.65

You CAN Dream Your Life Away, Heart Study Warns

The Associated Press

BOSTON - Now it looks like even dreaming may be

hazardous to your health. A study has found that the periods of sleep when dreams occur kick the body into high gear. The heart speeds up. The blood pressure climbs. And stress bormones prepare the body

to un or tight Researchers believe all this internal turmoil, which happens while the sleeper is tucked in bed, may trigger heart attacks. Their study found that during dream sleep, the sympathetic nervous system, which helps the body prepare for emergencies. cranks up in a surprisingly powerful way. In fact, they found, it is twice as active as is normal when people are awake.

Even at 4 in the morning when you think the body should be fast asleep and quiet, everything is pounding away," said Dr. Virend K. Somers of the University of Iowa, who directed

The sympathetic nervous system is in overdrive," he said. The idea that dreams may be bad for the heart remains

highly speculative, but the researchers say it makes sense. Doctors have long noticed that angina attacks, which occur when the heart fails to get enough oxygen, sometimes happen during sleep. Furthermore, people dream the most just before they wake up. And this might help explain why heart attacks are more common in the morning than at any other time of

Even if dreaming does prove to be bad for weak hearts, there may not be a lot anyone can do about it.
"But maybe we can protect the heart from the sympathetic

nervous system activation that occurs during dream sleep," Dr. One way to protect people who have heart trouble is with beta blockers. These widely used drugs blum the effects of stress hormones on the heart. While generally considered safe,

they can have side effects, including reducing people's capacity for strong exercise and worsening lung diseases. The study, published Thursday in the New England Journal

they slept, researchers measured heart rates, blood pressures

and the activation of the sympathetic pervous systems. They found that during most stages of sleep, the heart rate and blood pressure fell and the sympathetic nervous system grew less active. The exception was during rapid-eye-movement, or REM, sleep, the stage when dreams occur.

During REM sleep, the heart rate and blood pressure rose to the level seen during waking hours. And the sympathetic nervous system spurred to twice the state normal during the day, they found. REM sleep accounts for about ooe-fifth of sleep time and

comes and goes during the night. But periods of REM sleep are longest just before people awaken. The researchers said that the sympathetic nervous system

which causes the release of stress hormones that stimulate sweating, slow digestion and widen the airways in the lungs, also could make the blood clot faster. While this is good in some circumstances, most of the time it is not, especially if it of Medicine, was conducted on eight healthy volunteers. While causes a blood clot that blocks a heart artery.

cord low against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as the British government was forced to insist yet again that it had not aban-doned its currency, and as the markets threatened anew to wreak havoc with the economic

plans of Europe's governments.

Pressure on the krone forced the Danish central bank to raise interest rates, four days after the last realignment of the European Monetary System. But hy late Wednesday the currency was languishing at the floor of the European Monetary System. (Page 9)

Currency traders paid little heed to either

government's moves. In the case of Denmark,

An inflationary spiral would jeopardize British gains from devaluation. Page 11.

analysis ooted that such defenses have oow failed five governments in as many months. "Denmark looks like a bit of a replay of Ireland," said Neil MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank in London.

Ireland devalued its currency by 10 percent last weekend after an arduous five-month struggle. Currency analysts insisted that Denmark, like Ireland, could ill afford to burden its economy with high interest rates since unemployment is rising and growth is flagging.

British economists, meanwhile, said there were few clues, not only about what the government's economic policy is, but also about whether it is Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont or John Major, the more pro-growth prime minister, who is running it. Star-ing into that muddle, James Sawtell, an economist with Warburg Securities, described Britain's economic policy simply as "pick and choose what you want to do and when you want

In the absence of any credible official concern with the situation, many currency analysts now see sterling sinking as low as 2.25 against the Deutsche mark from 2.88 DM this time last year. Noting the "pretty alarming" speed with which it has now numbled through the crucial level of \$1.50, Mr. MacKinnon of Citibank predicted that the pound could hit \$1.20 in as little as six weeks.

The pound was quoted at 2.3580 DM on Wednesday, down from 2.3700 on Tuesday, while it stood at \$1.4350, compared with \$1.4435 a day before.

'It has already hit levels we did not foresee the pound at \$1.20, that would mark a decline of oearly 40 percent against the resurgent dollar from highs hit only last year.

For Britain, which beat a hasty retreat from the exchange-rate mechanism in September and has been cutting interest rates and trying to revive its moribund economy ever since, the currency markets been relatively forgiving until recently. The surprise decision last week to cut interest rates to 6 percent, their lowest level in fifteen years, proved to be one cut too far,

In the autumn, the British Treasury had carefully sketched a new policy framework in See POUND, Page 10

Pound Hits Outlook Dim Record Low, For Europe's Krone Also Economies, **Under Fire** EC Predicts

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune LONDON — The pound tumbled to a reord low against the Deutsche mark on Merger of Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

re-said di-vity h is

BRUSSELS - The European Community's ambitious timetable for the creation of a single currency looked increasingly overoptimistic on Wednesday as the EC Commission forecast slowing economic growth this year and only limited recovery in 1994.

The commission forecast that gross domestic product in the 12-oation bloc would grow by an average of just 0.8 percent in 1993 and only 1.8 percent next year. GDP measures total output of goods and services, minus income from oper-

Henning Christophersen of Denmark, commissioner for economic and financial affairs, warned that the poor growth prospects were undermining the credibility of the Community's drive to merge its economies by the end of

"If there is oo growth there could be some doubts about the coovergence program," he said. He also said that it was vital for Britain and Denmark to ratify the Maastricht treaty. which is centered around the plan for economic and monetary unioo.

His comments came a day after Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany accused unnamed forces of seeking to "torpedo" EC plans for a

single currency.

Mr. Christophersen said Britain should keep sterling out of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism until it was sure the currency was at the right level.

He said that although sterling's absence from the European Mooetary System created problems, it should only return at what he called an acceptable rate.

"There are a lot of problems the longer it is floating," be said, "ft would be much better for the EC and the exchange-rate mechanism if the pound were to come back in," he said. But he said it was essential that sterling returned at an exchange rate "accepted by the market and the

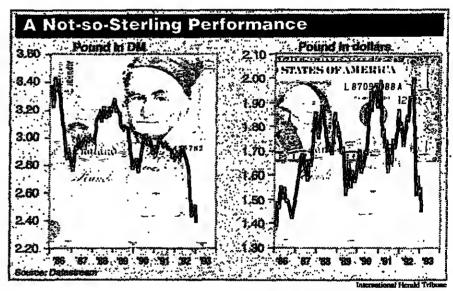
central banks." Mr. Christophersen painted a grim picture of the Community's short-term economic future, predicting that average growth would take at least two years to climb back to between 2 and 3 percent, while jobless queues woold lengthen until the middle of the decade.

He said it was crucial for member states to throw their weight behind the EC Commisity of its economic policies.

The Maastricht treaty, signed in December 1991 and since ratified by all members of the 12-nation organization except Britain and Denmark, sets exacting targets for interest rates, inflatioo and budget deficits and exchange rates for countries to qualify for membership in the single-currency system.
Inflation must not average more than 1.5

percentage points above the best three states over the previous year, and long-term interest rates must not be more than 2 percentage points above the best three. At the same time, the country's currency

See SLUMP, Page 4



Question in Rate Dispute: Just Who Runs Germany?

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — European foreign-exchange and bond traders barely had time for their first cup of coffee Wednesday before the word made its rounds: Chancellor Helmut Kohl would resign Thursday if the Bundesbank did not cut interest rates. News agencies and the chancellery in Bonn quickly dismissed the rumor, but observers said

it was somehow symptomatic both of financial markets' current obsession with a German rate cut and the German government's powerlessness to bring one about. Indeed, some economists said, in Germany's

environment of economic stagnation and political drift, the Bundesbank had effectively staged a coup d'état to become a kind of "secret government" behind many of the most pressing policy matters.

The threat of continuous high interest rates is used to induce the Bonn politicians to make progress on fiscal consolidation, and to coax employers and unions into moderate wage settlements," economists at Goldman Sachs noted

"A monetary easing ahead of clear progress in these areas - which could be seen as indicating that the Bundesbank would tolerate a lower exchange rate of the Deutsche mark versus the U.S. dollar and accept higher inflation would weaken the pressure on politicians and

the wage negotiating parties for real structural adjustment," the report said.

Despite Mr. Kohl's declining political fortunes, economists say the Bundesbank is unlikely to lower either its 8.25 percent discount rate or 9.50 percent Lombard rate when its governing board meets here Thursday, because its conditions for such a cut have not been met.

In Bonn on Wednesday, members of Mr. Kohl's coalition government delayed until March 4 the final presentation of the government's part in a so-called solidarity pact that was originally supposed to have been finished last year. The pact unites the Bundesbank's main prerequisites for an interest-rate cut. namely fiscal restraint and wage restraint.

Members of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, primarily representatives from Eastern Germany who would like to see greater government transfers to their regions, have been holding up a final agreement on a new budget package that analysts say needs to include billions of marks in spending cuts to convince the Bundesbank that Bonn is serious about saving.

Günter Rexrodt, the new German economics minister, said in an interview last week that it was unlikely the individual elements of a solidarity pact could be ratified before this sum-

Unions, meanwhile, are moving both more

See RATES, Page 4

Lifting of Embargo On Balkans Fought

By Julia Preston Washington Post Service
UNITED NATIONS, New

lifting a UN arms embargo on the U.S. and council skepticism about their plan.

Diplomats say Britain and have restated their opposition to lifting the ban on arms deliveries, which was imposed by the Security Council in 1991 on all of what was then Yugoslavia. Lifting the embargo is one of a range of options the Clinton administration is conthe Balkan war and toward the Vance for the United Nations and make the final compromises. Lord Owen for the European Com-

fighting and be "catastrophic" for civilians from all three warring sides. The mediators have also ar-Owen plan hoping that the United lift the embargo so they can rearm and continue lighting.

Wednesday to briefing after briefing with Security Council members and the press, seeking to rebut criti-cism of their plan. At best, critics York — Key Security Council na-tions have told the Clinton admin-say, it would consolidate bitter ethistration that they will not consider nic and geographical divisions in lifting a UN arms embargo on the Bosnia so that fending would probformer Yugoslavia, diplomats said ably erupt again; at worst, it would reward the Serbs for gams made Wednesday as the mediators in the reward the Serbs for gains made peace talks battled to overcome through forced deportations known as "ethnic cleansing."

It now appears that one of the main purposes in ad-France are two of the countries that journing the talks abruptly in Geneva on Saturday and bringing them to New York was to give themselves a better position from which to argue their case.

Countering the prevailing sense that the talks are near to failing. Lord Owen and Mr. Vance say that sidering as it defines policy toward the Balkan war and toward the peace plan put forward by Cyrus R.

Mediating team diplomats sald Wednesday that Russia had been responding to the concerns of Mr. Vance and Lord Owen that lifting the embargo would assistance.

■ Reject Plan, Bosnian Says Mr. Izetbegovic has appealed to President Bill Clinton to reject the gued that Bosnia's Muslims, led by accord as tantamount to redorsing President Alija Izetbegovic, are the "ethnic cleansing" performed the Serbs who have seized twothe Serbs who have seized twothirds of Bosnia-Herzegovina, The States will persuade the council to New York Times reported Wednesday from Sarajevo.

Mr. Izetbegovic said the United Lord Owen and members of the States would be promoting a "huge mediating team went tirelessly tragedy" if it endorsed the pact.

Bosnian War-Crime Suspect Can't Go Far From the UN

WASHINGTON - The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who the United States says may be guilty of war crimes, will be allowed to move only within a 10-block radius of United Nations headquarters during his stay in New York, the State Department said Wednesday.

Mr. Karadzic was on his way to the United Nations to take part in negotiations on a peace treaty for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

For purposes of security we've asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to place further restriction on Mr. Karadzic's travel in the United States," said the State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher

We expect that his travel will be restricted to direct transit to and from UN headquarters and to movement within a 10-block radius of UN headquarters," Mr. Boucher said.



A Muslim cleric after a funeral Wednesday in Sarajevo. Sniper fire chased other mourners.

UN Slows Aid to Bosnia After Mortar Hits Convoy

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina -United Nations officials cut back on ship-ments of food and fuel to Bosnian cirles Wednesday after three attacks on a convoy killed one worker and wounded another.

The announcement came as fighting continued among Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs. In southern Croatia, rebel Serbs reportedly renewed attacks on Croatian troops trolled Krajina area.

A spokesman for UN aid operations, Larry Hollingworth, said UN convoys had been ordered to stay away from the main road linking besieged Sarajevo with Mostar

explanation for the attacks on the convoy

A local translator was killed, and a Danish convoy leader suffered severe wounds when a mortar hit the 15-truck UN convoy north

The changes in convoy operations mean EVO WILL CONSIST OF trucks with only light loads traveling circuitous roads. The capital already is getting less than its minimum need of 270 tons of food a

There were these related developments: The United Nations is considering at

He said convoys would take time-consum-ing alternative routes to Sarajevo until UN peace proposal now under discussion is ac-to sit down at the negotiating table and solve mat.

An agreement is far from being signed,

 Albania called for stronger action against Scrbia and for UN troops to be sent to prevent fighting in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo and to keep war from

spreading to Albania. "We are for stronger action by the interna- ters)

lifically," said an American diplo-mat. "Nothing concentrates the officials got assurances of safety and an explanation for the attacks on the convoy said at the United Nations. Safet Zhulali, said in an interview with Albamind like having some troops on the ground." As a result, when the Clinton administration began hinting at a tougher line toward the Scrbs, Lonnian television.

and enforcement plans are premature, but military officials nevertheless are contemplating deployment of the 16,000, including the 7,500 now in Bosnia, to implement any asked for UN gunboats to patrol the Dan-

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mircea Gioana, said Romania had sent a note to the UN Security Council ontlining its actions to uphold UN sanctions imposed in May because of the civil war in Bosnia. (AP, Reu-

German Police Crack Down on Far-Right Rockers

By Ferdinand Protzman

New York Times Service COLOGNE - The German police began a sweeping crackdown on the country's rightist music scene on Wednesday, raiding the homes, studios and record companies of producers and rock musicians suspected of fomenting racial hatred, inciting violence and glorifying Nazism.

The dawn raids were loosely coordinated by the police in nine of Germany's 16 states. About 30,000 records, cassette tapes and compact disks were seized, along with several hundred rounds of rifle ammunition and 14.9 pounds (6.7 kilograms) of gunpowder. according to Johannes Winkel, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry in North Rhine-

Although there were no arrests, the crackdown was the strongest action taken so far against rightist rock music. The German police said the music had helped set the stage for the wave of violence against foreigners that has taken 17 lives in Germany in the last

Until Wednesday, only a handful of right-

Havel Declares an Amnesty

The Associated Press

Havel declared an amnesty on Wednesday for those imprisoned

for up to three years for crimes of

negligence, one day after his inau-

guration as the first president of the newly independent Czech Repub-

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PRAGUE --- President Vaclav

ist bands have been investigated, despite strong domestic and foreign criticism of the German government and local prosecutors.

Prosecuting attorneys have insisted that

little could be done to stop the music, because the bands carefully write lyrics that convey far-right symbols and ideals but do not violate the law, and because the more odious recordings are traded under the

The nation's 6,500 rightist skinheads are the primary audience, but in the last year mainstream following. It is estimated that 50 rightist rock bands are active in Germany, playing a rough hybrid of punk rock and

The focal point of action Wednesday was Bruhl, a small town near Cologne, where Rock-O-Rama Records has its headquarters. Rock-O-Rama is suspected of being the world's leading producer and distributor of rightist and neo-Nazi rock music. Most of the confiscated recordings were seized from the company's office and represented the

EUROPEAN

TOPICS

After Killings of 3 in Spain,

Calls for the Death Penalty

Calls for a return to the death penalty in

Spain have been set off by the rape-murders

of three teenage girls in the Valencia region.

The bodies of the girls, who were kidnapped

in November, were found by two beekeepers

late last month, buried in a deserted moun-

tainous area. One of them had managed to

write names of the presumed assailants on a piece of paper she was buried with. One man

has been captured; another is still being

The national press has followed the case

closely since the girls' disappearance. On the

day the bodies were found, TV stations

broadcast live from the town of Alcasser.

Some 30,000 people attended the girls' funeral there this weekend. King Juan Carlos I

Spanish law provides for a maximum sen-

tence of 30 years in prison, but in practice this

is normally reduced to 10 years. Though no

political party has taken up the public de-

mands for a return to the death penalty, the penal code is now being revised, and an end

to sentence reductions in cases like this one

where the girls' families live.

expressed his sympathy.

"The searches are part of the ongoing investigations of nine persons suspected of incitement of public disorder and fomenting xenophobia in our state," Mr. Winkel said. The materials seized were taken as evidence. Investigations against other persons suspected of these activities are also under

Torsten Lemmer, the manager of the right-ist band Storkraft, confirmed that the apart-ment of Jorg Petrisch, the group's lead singer, had been searched. Mr. Petrisch lives in Andernach, on the Rhine River south of Boun. Mr. Lemmer denied that Storkraft was a neo-Nazi hand

"They did not find anything, and I mean anything, that incriminates us," Mr. Lemmer said. "We are not neo-Nazis; we have oothanything, that incriminates us," Mr. Lemmer said. "We are not neo-Nazis; we have oothing to do with them. The band no longer plays the songs that were objected to. I don't mind the police searching. We are for law and order. But they should search the right costal and order. But they should search the right costal and not us." people, not us."

A police spokesman said records and song

comment. The Federal Inspection Office for Writings Endangering Youth has banned several of Störkraft's songs.

In Nuremberg and Erlangen in Bavaria, the police raided the homes of two members

the police raided the homes of two members lims is becoming a major issue of a skinhead band called Radikahl. The two among such U.S. allies as Turkey, men are believed to have co-written the "Swastika Song," which glorifies the Nazi emblem and demands that Hitler be given a Nobel Prize for his actions.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has for the last two years been pressing Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as well as state and local government officials, to take action against rightist rock. A spokesman said the league's leaders had raised the matter when

these merchants of hate. Now, they can start singing the hines. It is to the credit of the texts were seized from Mr. Petrisch's apart-ment. Mr. Petrisch could not be reached for vigorously."

Around Europe

Suicides are up 30 percent in Poland, statis tics show. The police say the rise, to 5,453 last year, is largely due to the country's economic difficulties, with the average suicide being a married man aged 31 to 50.

Signs of continuing malaise in the former East bloc are also evident in Eastern Germa-ny. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the number of marriages in the East has dropped to one-third the previous level; the number of births has fallen by half, part of a trend seen throughout the former bloc.

proved the language of the tiny mountain country's first constitution. The new law, to be put to a public vote March 14, would define the state, on the French-Spanish border, as a "parliamentary co-principality." (The "princes" in question are the French head of state and the bishop of Urgell in Spain, nominally the country's rulers since 1806, but now with constitutionally defined

Advocates of the change say it was time to redefine Andorra, a country of 40,000, as a modern state of law with full separation of powers. The new constitution, which embraces the language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will bring the most fundamental change in Andorra's status since the 13th century.

Policemen in Nice are hard-pressed to explain - let alone to put an end to - a recent

series of bombings. Three hundred CRS ric. policemen were called in to patrol the city after 11 bombings in the last month. Theories run from some unknown terrorist group to a new gang of extortionists 10 political conspirators attempting to destabilize the city, where elections are due in two months. Targets have ranged from video shops to lawyers' offices and government buildings. No one has yet

Not so in oearby Corsica, the touristic island known in centuries past as a pirates' lair, where there were a record 40 homicides last year -eight times the level of the French mainland in per-capita terms. This year could be worse — there were five murders in Corsica just last month.

The Belgian government has submitted a plan calling for a halving of the nation's armed forces by 1997. It proposes ending compulsory military duty at a later date.

No. it's not a fashion statement: The reflective yellow leggings and neckbands being worn by cows in the region of Dartmoor, in southwestern England, are aimed at reducing the numbers killed and injured on unfenced roads. The new garb was tried experimentally on one farm where 12 cows had died in a single year. Not one cow sporting the eye-catching new look has been killed.

Brian Knowlton

WORLD BRIEFS

3 Nations Tell Zaire Leader to Depart

Different Views

(Continued from page 1)

autonomous provinces given over to the three groups, one ethnically

mixed province around the capital

to invite further conflict.

counterparts in other areas.

we're conscious of the flaws."

simply got to find a solution

York Times yesterday, Lord Owen has asserted that the Clinton ad-

ministration's reluctance to sup-

port the peace initiative threatens to "scuttle the chances of ending

The French view is similar. Cit-ing support for the Vance-Owen

initiative from the European Com-munity's Council of Ministers on

Tuesday, a French Foreign Ministry official said the plan was "not necessarily ideal, but it is do-able."

The U.S. position has remained

ambivalently noncommittal, and without the strong support of

Washington and perhaps even the

threat of American intervention

neither the Serbs nor the Muslims

has a compelling reason to change their positions. Lord Owen made

the point that as long as the Mns-lims thought Washington might fa-

vor allowing them to have weap-

ons, they would have little reason

in positions between Washington

on the one hand and London and Paris on the other is that both Britain and France have sent troops to

Bosnia and the region — about 2,700 British and 4,800 French.

Both forces have taken their first losses and, worried about public

opinion, Britain and France have

each dispatched an aircraft carrier

"They are feeling exposed and vulnerable, both militarily and po-

don and Paris worried that their

soldiers might become targets for retaliation. They have argued be-

hind the scenes against such ac-

tions as sending in planes to en-

force a no-flight zone in Bosnia.

where Serbian belicopters occa-

sionally transport troops, or mili-

tary strikes against Serbian artillery

Among major powers, only Ger-

many, whose constitution does not

permit German troops to venture outside of NATO countries, has

looked favorably upon another op-tion being considered by the Clin-

ton administration - easing the

and Arab states are concerned that

the issue may play into the hands of

Vance plan is agreed upon by the

warring factions and adopted, then

the European troops io Bosnia will switch from their humanitarian

mission of accompanying convoys

of food and medicine to being out-

right peacekeepers. Their numbers

would have 10 expand many times

over - some estimates run as high

as 100,000 - and this would un-

doubtedly mean that American troops would have to join in.

Top Peacekeeper

At UN Is Given

Mediation Post

New York Times Service

York - In a move to give the

United Nations a stronger role in

solving disputes before they grow into armed conflicts, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has

reassigned the top official oversee-

ing peacekeeping missions to a post

The official, Undersecretary-General Marrack Goulding, a for-

mer British diplomat, was appoint-

post involving potential conflicts in

Europe, Asia, the former Soviet Union and Latin America. He suc-

ceeds Undersecretary-General Vla-

dimir F. Petrovsky, a former depu-

ty foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Goulding, who has super-vised peacekeeping missions for seven years and now commands

about 60,000 UN troops and police

in 13 missions, will be succeeded by

his deputy, Kofi Annan of Ghana.

political affairs, Mr. Goulding will

focus on areas that have been

scenes of conflict in recent years

such as Central America, the former Yugoslavia and the former So-

tween India and Pakistan, and

in charge of peace mediation.

ed Tuesday to the peacen

On the other hand, if the Owen-

surrounding Sarajevo.

have a fighting chance.

fundamentalist groups.

to the Adriatic.

A major factor in the difference

to subscribe to the accord.

map" a reality.

BRUSSELS (AP) - The United States, France and Belgium on Wednesday told President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire that they "forcefulinsist" that he transfer power to his rival. Prime Minister Etienne

of Sarajevo and "throughways" to The three countries announced their stand in a joint communique issued by the Belgian Foreign Ministry. The ambassadors of the three nations transmitted the message to a high-level Mobutu and Wednesday, connect them that could be patrolled by the UN - that it seems saying a transfer of power was the only way to get Zaire out of the current According to this view, all of the

groups will feel insecure and will Foreign Minister Willy Claes said Marshal Mobutu "has the blood of try to link up with their ethnic more than 300 people on his hands"—the people who died in rioting that began Thursday in the capital, Kinshasa. Belgium announced a meeting In fact, once the contours of the Thursday in Brussels with France and the United States, who also back map became known in Bosnia, Mr. Tshisekedi in the power struggle. Mr. Claes said he would seek the "total political and economic isolation" of Marshal Mobittu. groups started jockeying for posi-tion to maximize their boldings.

and there was a new burst of fight-Belarus Airs Missile-Payment Issue ing in central Bosnia — this time between Croats and Muslims — 25

KIEV (Renters) — Legislators in Belarus, following the example of Ukraine, are demanding compensation from other nuclear powers for the compensation of the compensation from the compensation from the compensation from the compensation from the compensation of the compensation from the compensation from the compensation of th both sides tried to make the "peace giving up missiles that were stored there when Belarus was part of the Soviet Union.

The Europeans acknowledge the difficulties and will privately admit the chances that the Owen-Vance With debate about to begin on ratifying the START-1 arms-reduction agreement that the Soviet Union and the United States signed in July 1991, journalists in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, said Wednesday that the largest group in the country's parliament had said it would be "inopportune" for Belarus to "rush" ratification of the pact. map could last five years are slim. But there is little alternative, they

said an official who plans British UN Pulls Staff Out of 2 Afghan Areas policy. "But we're saying it's a hid-cous situation, and the war is too

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The United Nations pulled its interhorrible to go on any longer. There is no best in this situation —you've national staff out of eastern and southern Afghanistan on Wednesday, saying the government, besieged by rebel factions, could no longer In an interview with The New

guarantee their safety.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees ordered the evacuation after unknown gummen shot and killed four UN employees Monday, according to Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the commissioner's office. No one took responsibility for the attack, in which gunmen attacked a UN convoy about 15 kilometers outside Jalalabad, killing a Briton, a Dutch-

man and two Afghan drivers.

Mr. Hudson said three foreign workers in eastern Nangarhar Province—the site of the slayings —and four in southern Kandahar Province been evacuated, suspending UN operations in those areas. The United Nations had about 20 foreign staff members in the entire country, aided by scores of locally hired workers.

Bérégovoy Confirms Dubious Loan

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy's office confirmed a newspaper report Wednesday that he had received an interest-free loan of I million francs in 1986 from a businessman who was later indicted in an insider-trading scandal

The prime minister's office said the businessman, Roger-Patrice Pelat, who died in 1989, was a friend and had lent the money so Mr. Beregovoy could buy an apartment in Paris. The loan, which is worth about \$180,000, met all legal requirements, and documents pertaining to it were notarized at the time. Mr. Beregovoy's office added. The loan was disclosed by Le Canard Enchaine, a satirical weekly newspaper.

Mr. Pelat died a month after being indicted in an insider-trading case

involving the purchase of an American company, Triangle, by the French conglomerate Pechiney. Investigators said Mr. Pelat made a 3 million franc profit on shares of Triangle bought four days before the Pechiney

Resignations Fuel Taiwan Dispute

TAIPEI (AP) - Prime Minister Hau Pei-tsun, an old guard Nationalist Party conservative, and his cabinet resigned on Wednesday amid calls for growing democratization in Taiwan.

The moves failed to resolve a widening rift within the governing party between Taiwan-born liberals and conservatives who retreated to the island after the Nationalist defeat in mainland China in 1949. As a result, the Nationalist Party's decision-making Central Standing Committee did not name a successor to Mr. Hau, 63. Liberals want to see a faster pace of democracy and less concern with China. Old guard conservatives like Mr. Hau prefer the status quo and still talk of reunification with the mainland.

Thousands Flee Philippine Volcano

LEGAZPI, Philippines (Combined Dispatches) - Thousands of vilgers fled their homes at the foot of the Mount Mayon volcano on Wednesday as scientists warned of a major new emption after scalding ash from the crater killed 48 people.

crater exploded Tuesday, mixing hot ash with . rain and setting off rivers of scorching mud that trapped farmers in their fields.

The Officials said another eruption could occur at any time and warned people to stay at least six kilometers from the crater. (Reuters, AP)

For the Record

Two bombs exploded in London rail systems after telephoned warnings on Wednesday. One blast, during the morning rush hour, occurred aboard a train that had been evacuated at the Kent House station in south London, transport police said. A second explosion took place in a South Kensington Underground station after it had been cleared. There were no injuries, and no one immediately took responsibility for the attacks. (AP)

Algeria appointed a new foreign minister Wednesday. Redha Malek, a ban on arms shipments to the Musformer ambassador to Paris and Washington and a friend of the U.S. lims so that they would at least secretary of state. Warren M. Christopher, since the time of the crisis over U.S. hostages in held Tehran, is to replace Lakhdar Ibrahimi, a widely respected figure in the Arab world.

(Reuters) The plight of the besieged Mus-

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow and freezing temperatures gripped much of the Middle East on Wednesday, closing roads in many countries. Snow fell heavily on the hills of the Holy Land for the second day. Most roads were closed on the Golan Heights, and 30 centimeters (11.5 inches) of snow blanketed the Galilee town of Safed. Road conditions were hazardous across the West Bank. Heavy rains lashed the Negev. The Gaza Strip received 43 contimeters of rain in the previous 24 hours, flooding many roads. (AFP)

Belgrade trolley drivers joined a transport strike Wednesday that brought traffic in the Yugoslav capital to the verge of collapse on its second day. Io freezing weather, thousands of people waited in vain at bus stops, as about 5,000 transport workers demanded doubling of their wages, which average the equivalent \$50 a month. Voters in the Kansas City area approved plans to offer riverboat

gambling on the Missouri River. The Leaning Tower of Pisa, closed to the public in January 1990, could reopen in early 1994 after four years of restoration work to keep it from collapsing, the project's leader said on Wednesday.

(Reuters)

UNITED NATIONS, New Bonn, Amid a Scandal, Drops U.S. Plane Deal

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

high-altitude reconnaissance system whose German subcontractor is at the center of a political scandal concerning alleged bribery.

Mr. Rühe told legislators that the course dismayed."

American-designed system, Lapas, had fallen victim to the need to cut more than \$500 million out of this million on the project before late year's \$30.7 billion defense budget last month, when it temporarily by imposing a general freeze on all halted the next phase, worth \$220 new weapons acquisitions.

Ranking members of the Bavar-ian party in Mr. Rühe's conserva-

viet Union, the Kashmir region be-ment. Members of the opposition Social Democratic Party were calling equipment supplied by E-Systems.

Wednesday for a full parliamenta-BONN — Defense Minister Volker Rühe announced Wednesday that he had canceled plans to buy B \$1 billion U.S.-designed high-altitude reconnaisessation. as, was being dropped "because

Clinton to

Doesn't Im

there just isn't going to be any money for it."
Klaus Meyer, a vice president of the company here, said, "We're of

He said the Defense Ministry had already spent more than \$300 million, after prosecutors said they

were investigating charges of brib-ery against the subcontractor. is deputy, Kofi Annan of Ghana. tive alliance have been publicly acAs undersecretary-general for cused of accepting free vacation

Space Travel GmbH of Mindeltrips and other benefits from the heim, Bavaria, makes the nonnesouth German aircraft manufacturer who would build the high-flying furboprop planes that carry American electronic surveillance equiporder 10 of them, plus the extensive

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to Congress, just as President Rea-gan did with his tax-cut plan in 1981. That way, no single spending cut or tax increase will be viewed

costs is likely to be included.

President Clinton is also consid-

inherited from former President

George Bush for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. The Associated

Press reported, citing Pentagon and

In his first public response to

positive economic indicators re-

eased Tuesday, the president said

they presented a perplexing di-

lemma" because economic activity

is improving while job growth is lagging. According to economists.

the current recovery is producing

only about half as many new jobs

as a typical post-recession upswing.

tion where the economy seems to

be growing but employment is not," Mr. Clinton said.

As if to bolster Mr. Clinton's

message, the chief budgetary analyst for Congress, Robert D. Reis-

chauer, told a Senate committee

Wednesday, "The unpleasant truth

is that there are no alternatives to

painful measures that cut govern-

ment programs that many regard as worthwhile and raise taxes that

m ny regard as already excessive."

said Wednesday that a short-term

stimulus plan would have the goal of creating 250,000 new jobs — a

rate of job creation that is more than double the current lackluster

The Clinton team is reportedly

rate of about 100,000 a month.

having some trouble finding gov-ernment programs to cut along

with taxes to increase, but a White

House spokesman said Wednesday

that spending cuts would be the

that be would also soon announce a

largely symbolic plan to cut the

White House operating budget.

Mr. Clinton said Wednesday

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich

"We have this anomalous situa-

defense industry sources.

FIRST 100 DAYS /

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Zan con de la contra la co On the 'Trust Me' Issue, Clinton Scores High

NEW YORK - Americans trust President Bill Clinton more now than they did during the campaign, but only 4 in 10 think he will be able to keep his inaugural promise to end "an era of deadlock and

May be a second of the second An Associated Press poll found that 52 percent trust Mr. Clinton to do the right thing almost always, or most of the time. In April, when Mr. Clinton's character was a big campaign issue, only 18 percent said he could be trusted most or all of the time.

The national poll of 1,002 randomly selected adults was taken Wednesday through Sunday, as Mr. Clinton and some of his party's leaders in Congress wrangled over the issue of homosexuals in the military and whether Social Security should be included in deficit Cutting.

Given that atmosphere, 42 percent said Mr. Clinton would not be

able to keep his promise to end the gridlock between the legislative and executive hranches. Forty-one percent think he will; 4 percent expect mixed success, and the rest were not sure.

The poll, by ICR Survey Research group of Media, Pennsylvania, part of AUS Consultants, has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

A Lesbian is Hamed to a Senior Housing Post

SAN FRANCISCO - Roberta Achtenberg, the San Francisco gay rights advocate named by Mr. Clinton to a top federal bousing post, has made a career of speaking for "our country's bave-nots and left outs."

"As a woman, I have been forced to fight for the right to control my own body," she told the Democratic National Convention last SUMMET. "As a mother, I have struggled for my family's economic survival

and my child's future," she says. "As a lesbian and a Jew, I have had to live with fear for my physical safety and that of my peoples." As assistant secretary for fair housing and equal opportunity in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, she would be the highest ranking openly gay official ever to serve in the executive

White House Explains Restricted Briefings

WASHINGTON -- Because live broadcasts of White House news briefings were sometimes too "combative." future sessions will mostly be conducted outside the glare of television lights. Dee Dee Myers, press secretary, said Wednesday.

Her boss, George Stephanopoulos, communication director, pulled the plug on hroadcast briefings Monday and again on Tuesday after about five minutes of live coverage. He said he would stick with that practice except on rare occasions.

The rule will have no effect on presidential news conferences, which the television networks nearly always broadcast live. White House briefings under Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush were seldom broadcast live.

The broadcast briefings by Mr. Stephanopoulos had given viewers a look at the president's spokesman being grilled on uncomfortable issues such as the withdrawal of Zoe Baird as his candidate for attorney general and the debate over Mr. Clinton's desire to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Quote/Unquote

Peter Paris, a spokesman for the American Lung Association, on the ban on smoking at White House dinners: "We love it." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• The overall incidence of anti-Semitism in the United States decreased in last year for the first time in six years, but incidents on college campuses continued to increase, according to a report. Despite the overall decrease, the face of anti-Semitism has changed. For the second year in a row, anti-Semitic incidents were aimed more on Jewish people than against property, according to the 14th annual

 The Postal Service says it is doing a better job with fewer employees and hints that it may be able to delay any increase in the price of a first-class stamp "until far into the decade." Until its reorganization late last year, postal officials maintained that the agency faced a 52 hillion deficit this year and would have to seek an immediate

• The armies of Alaskan cleanup workers who spent four summers scrubbing polluted beaches and bays after the worst oil spill in U.S. history recovered only 14 percent of the crude, a U.S. scientist said. More than three years after 11 million gallons (about 262,000 barrels) poured from the Exxon Valdez supertanker in 1989, 3 percent of the spilled oil is still on beaches, mostly in inert states.

• The 18th in a series of navigation satellites used by the military as well as civilians to pinpoint location, time and speed has been put in orbit by a U.S. Air Force rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

• One in seven American children is on welfare, government figures show, after a striking increase in recipients during recent economic hard times. Government records show that nearly 13.9 million Americans, including 9.43 million children under age 18, received cash assistance in November under the Aid to Families with Dependent dent Children program.

 A social worker dismissed from her job shot her former boss in the head in Santa Fe Springs, California, officials said. Wanda Rodgers, 43, who was dismissed a year ago, surrendered at a sheriff's station an hour after she walked into a county office and shot Thu Nguyen, 53, a deputy said. The victim was in stable condition in a hospital

 The Bureau of Land Management squandered \$2 billion in future logging revenue by failing to invest in reforestation and acquire new timber lands in Oregon over the last decade, a government official said James R. Richards, the Interior Department's inspector general, told a congressional panel the bureau has neglected a whole range of forest development programs that would eventually help offset fogging cutbacks in the Pacific Northwest.

WP, NYT, Reuers, AP

Clinton'to Whom'Letter Doesn't Impress Hanoi

weeks before his inauguration and told them that it was an overture to indirect message from Mr. Clinton. told them that it was an overture to improving relations, Foreign Min-

the United States and Vietnam."

In Washington, a White House official said Mr. Clinton bad not been using Mr. Pettit as a represen-tative to Vietnam in any way.

The official said Mr. Clinton had provided the letter as a courtesy and as a general introduction. Former Senator William J. Fulbright also provided a letter of introduc-

Regarding Mr. Clinton's policy toward normalizing ties with Ha-noi, the official said: "President Clinton has already stated we will only move forward when there is the fullest possible accounting of all those listed as missing."

The Pentagon lists 2,264 Americans as unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. Questions about 135 or so "discrepancy cases" are a primary obstacle to normal ties. Such cases involve U.S. servicemen believed to have been alive in Communist captivity but whose remains

are unaccounted for. The letter, on stationary titled orientation.

"State of Arkansas, Office of the HANOI — An American businessman gave Vietnamese officials a letter written by Bill Clinton six and letter writen by Bill Clinton six and letter written by Bill Clinton six an

Foreigners in Hanoi who knew of Mr. Petuit's visit in December introvening relations, to the stress of Mr. Pettit's visit in December and January said they believed he had been acting as a free agent and had not been sent with a mandate from Mr. Clinton. But they said Mr. Clinton must have realized the Mr. Clinton must have realized the letter would bave been read by Vietnamese officials.

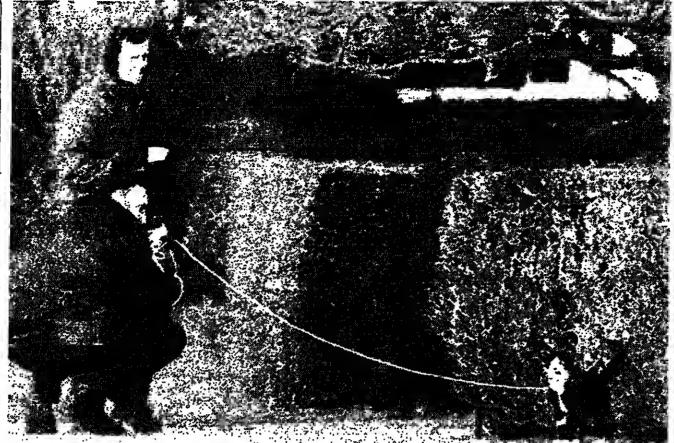
The letter introduced Mr. Pettit as one of America's earliest critics of the Vietnam War and a man who had worked for years for Mr. Fulbright, a prominent opponent of the war.

Vieinam Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Pettit urged the Hanoi government to give him a written reply to Mr. Clinton thanking him for his message.

The Vietnamese declined, saying they could not formally acknowledge a message addressed only "to whom it may concern."

Clinton Gives Word on Gays

WASHINGTON - The Pentagon said Wednesday that it bad formally relayed to its military recruiters President Bill Clinton's orders to stop asking potential recruits about their sexual



PAWS FOR THOUGHT — Socks, the presidential cat, taking an investigative stroll around the White House grounds early Wednesday at the end of a long leash held by a White House household staff member. Also keeping an eye peeled was a policeman.

Paying for College: A New Approach

By Mary Jordan Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A congressionally mandated commission, citing "rising anxiety in America" over the cost of a college degree, called Wednesday for a radically different college-aid system and far more relief for poor and middle-income students.

In the 1980s, the cost of attending a private college or university soared by 146 percent - 2 higher rate than medical, home, food and car costs, the commission's report said. But at the same time, federal aid failed to keep pace or to help families with the mounting burden, now second only to the cost of a bome in the average American family's hudget.
Currently, the report said, student-aid pro-

grams are so confused and complicated that many families either overextend themselves with huge debts or never know if their children qualify for federal assistance. The problems, it said, have contributed to a \$3-billion-a-year government loss in defaulted student loans.

After two years of public hearings around the country, the hipartisan panel is recommending that the federal government spend an additional \$7 billion a year to help students pay for

Although polls show increasing public con-

cern about the rising cost of college unition, federal budget deficits may make it difficult for the panel's recommendations to win congressional support.

But President Bill Clinton bas promised to

revamp the federal student aid system, and many of the panel's recommendations are in keeping with his campaign pledges.

Charged with finding a better way for the federal government to finance college costs, the

commission recommends completely scrapping the current system, which is administered by the Department of Education and involves state guarantee agencies, banks and other lend-

The proposal seeks, for the first time ever, to set a \$14,000-a-year standard for the amount of federal aid students may receive.

The amount, which could be divided among several federal grant and loan programs, is based on an average estimate of the cost of educating a student in public and private colleges and would change annually.

Now, the amount of grants and loans students receive from the government varies with the cost of tuition. The amount can also vary drastically depending on how much Congress appropriates in a given year.

Under the proposed system, all students,

regardless of family income, would have access to \$14,000 a year in federal aid. But the amount would be divided into grants, work study and loans, depending on a family's means.

Poor students, for example, would qualify for a maximum \$4,000 in grants — an increase from the current \$2,300 - and an additional \$10,000 in work study and subsidized loans.

Families earning more than \$100,000 a year would also be eligible for \$14,000 a year in unsubsidized, government-backed loans. Unlike poor or middle-income families, they would have to repay the loan interest while the student was still in school.

"This adds one heck of a lot more certainty to the system," said Robert Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, the group that represents most American colleges. Now every student will know how much they're enti-

Jamie Merisotis, the executive director of the nine-member commission of political, business and educational leaders appointed by the presi-dent and Congress, said, "Right now, there is so much confusion and complexity."

He added. "If every student knows they are going to get a fixed amount of aid, we think that student will begin to shop around for colleges that they could afford."

Clinton Tells Rich Of a Coming Rise In Their Tax Bills

By Paul F. Horvitz nal Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Preparing to launch a difficult economic revival program. President Bill Clin-ton alerted wealthy Americans on fice." A plan to trim health care ton alerted wealthy Americans on Wednesday that their taxes would rise during his presidency.

Mr. Clinton, in a speech to feder-al workers, said his forthcoming \$267.8 billion military budget he effort to cut the federal deficit while boosting "investment" spending would have to be con-ducted with the income disparities of the 1980s in mind.

His class rhetoric was stark. "In the 1980s," he said, "the middle class paid the bill while the wealthiest Americans enjoyed the fruits of their labors." Government expansion, he said, "was basically done on the backs of the people who weren't having any income

And the president added: "Before I ask working Americans to work harder and pay more, I will ask the economic elite, who made more money and paid less in taxes, to pay their fair share."

Mr. Clinton's comments were a strong reiteration of one of his central campaign themes, and it seemed designed to assure middleincome Americans that any sacrifice he asks of them in his economic address to the nation on Feb. 17 will be topped by the sacrifice be

asks of the wealthy.

This is one political formula that has been suggested as a way for Mr. Clinton to soften the blow of a broad-based energy tax, for example, if he decides to recon. ..end that Congress enact one. As a percentage of income, an energy tax would hit the middle class harder than the rich.

The Clinton economic team wants to raise the top tax rate of 31 percent to 36 percent, the president's spokesman said, reportedly for families with incomes above \$200,000. The team also reportedly wants to impose a 10 percent surtax on income over \$1 million and possibly to increase the minimum tax for those with large deductions. Mr. Clinton will have an oppor-

the economic situation we're in" when he holds a televised "town meeting" Wednesday in Detroit. The White House has said that,

He promised an announcement tunity to, as an aide put it, "explain in the next few days on plans to

first priority.

make a "substantial reduction," adding that the White House would rely more on help from various federal departments. In the campaign, to the extent possible, it wants to present a single legislative package reduction in White House staff.

CIA Debate: **Giving Data** To Firms

By R. Jeffrey Smith Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -The Clinton administration plans to review whether economic intelligence gathered by U.S. spy agencies should for the first time be shared with private companies or individuals, according to the CIA's direc-tor-designate, R. James Woolsey.

Mr. Woolsey, who described the issue as "the bottest current topic in intelligence policy," told a Senate confirmation hearing Tuesday that the administration's review will examine the "complexities, legal difficulties" of passing along to private firms important commercial secrets learned in the course of cial secrets learned in the course of the CIA's routine spy work.

After the hearing, the Senate Intelligence Committee on Wednesday unanimously approved Mr. Woolsey's nomination, clearing the way for his expected confirmation by the full Senate, perhaps as soon as Thursday.

The review of policy on the use of economic intelligence is expected to fuel debate about the CIA's potential role in helping American companies combat foreign competition. tition. The debate began in earnest under the Bush administration, as the end of the Cold War forced the mental missions.

The former CIA director, Robert M. Gates, strongly opposed authorizing any sharing of commercial secrets with private companies.

But some business organizations and independent experts have since urged the government to reverse that decision, citing increased efforts by foreign intelligence organizations to obtain industrial secrets from major U.S. corporations.

Mr. Woolsey said he decided to seek the review after consulting with the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the National Economic Council director. Robert E. Rubin. But Mr. Woolsey declined to state his personal view about sharing intelligence with pri-

Mr. Woolsey deflected the partel's questions on several other topics, including the CIA's future budget and its efforts to bolster intelligence-gathering from human sources, explaining he needed time to conduct more study.

"I do not see my role, nor does the president, as a policy adviser," said Mr. Woolsey, an attorney who has long been active in debates on defense matters. He said, however, that he would resist disruptive cutbacks in CIA personnel.

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10-2-93

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH - As the United Nations struggles to bring peace to Cambodia, all four warring parties are ravaging the country's forests to meet ravenous foreign demand for tropical timber and to finance their political or military activities, according to UN and diplomatic sources here.

Up to now, most international attention has focused on timber exports by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who have granted lucrative -concessions to Thai logging companies in guerrilla zones oear the border with Thailand.

b. But UN and diplomatic sources say the Phnom Penh government, -which controls about 85 percent of Cambodia's territory, is responsi--ble for a far greater volume of logeging and has been violating a month-old timber export ban with

impunity.
All four parties have intensive logging activities in the areas they administer, said Roger Lawrence, the chief economist of the UN
Transitional Authority in Cambodia, the 22,000-member peacekeeping and administrative body.

In an effort to stop the massive destruction of Cambodian forests, the UN secured the majority agreeament of Cambodia's Supreme Na--tional Council, a four-party reconciliation and negotiating body set up under a UN-sponsored peace plan, to ban the exportation of un-

Beijing Criticizes Cambodia Attack On Khmer Rouge

z. BELJING — China day critisized the Cambodian government Wednesday for attacks on Khmer Rouge guerrillas and asked United Nations anthorities in Cambodia to

"We are deeply concerned over this development," a Foreign Min-

istry spokesman said.
"We disapprove of any action which runs counter to the Paris agreement and hope that the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia will take concrete measures to prevent the situation from getting worse," the spokes-man said in a statement distributed

by the Xinhua press agency. Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia said his army had halted a military campaign against Khmer Ronge guerrillas but that frontline troops had not been given orders to pull back.

The UN called the government attack the most serious cease-fire violation since the 22,000-strong peace force was deployed in March 1992 to oversee the country's return to peace after 12 years of civil war.

The Khmer Rouge, which with two allied guerrilln groups battled the government until the 1991 Paris peace pact, has refused to disarm its fighters or take part in UNorganized elections due in May.

PERSONALS

SHERRY STEPHENSON IN JAKARTA

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cut timber starting Jan. 1. The Phnom Penh government and two non-Communist opposition groups voted in favor of the ban, while the Khmer Rouge opposed it.

Despite attempts by the Phnom Penh government to portray the ban as a UN sanction against the Khmer Rouge for failing to adhere to the peace plan. UN officials said, in fact it applies to all the factions all over Cambodia.

But while the Thai military, after a shaky start, has largely shut down cross-border timber imports from Khmer Rouge zones in compliance with the UN call, the cutoff of exports has been brazenly violated in areas under Phnom Penh government administration, includ the port of Kompong Som, and the border with Vietnam, UN officials and diplomats said.

"The Khmer Rouge are not the main violators," a UN official said. We see open, blatant violations of the ban by the administration, supported by the army." Ships laden with logs continue to

sail from Kompong Som and from smuggling ports at Serei Ampil and Koh Kong, the official said. They don't even try to hide it,"

UN has been monitoring violations of the ban, but has taken no action to enforce it. UN officials argue that enforcement is up to the four factions.

Although the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge are bitter enemies, the two groups have been cooperating at the local level to export timber, the UN and dip-lomatic sources said. Faced with the Thai crackdown on timber imports from Cambodia, they said, the Khmer Rouge has been sending log shipments out through government-controlled territory to Kompong Som and the other ports in straight commercial transactions between the two sides.

"We're talking serious com-merce," a well-informed diplomat said. "This is not ideology. This is money in the pocket. They've got cooperative arrangements."

The two sides sometimes tax timber shipments through each other's territory, officials said. There also have been reports that local authorities loyal to Phnom Penh have sold or bartered fuel to the Khmer Rouge in violation of UN sanctions against the guerrillas.

Phnom Penh's Forestry Department has estimated that up to 4.9 million acres of forests have been lost or degraded since 1979, when invading Vietnamese forces drove the Khmer Rouge from power and installed a pro-Hanoi Communist government in Phnom Penh. UN officials say, however, that government figures for forest losses and timber exports are far too low.

According to the latest satellite imagery available to UN, 4.7 million acres of forests have been lost since 1989 alone, including 22 percent of tropical hardwood forests.

tion is much faster than in other Asian countries," an UN expert



Yitzhak Rabin rejecting criticism Wednesday in parliament over offer to return 100 deportees. At right is the speaker, Shevach Weiss.

Israel Insists on the Right to Exile Others

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told parliament on Wednesday that his agreement with the United States to bring back many of the 400 Palestinians banished to Lebanon had preserved his right to deport hundreds of more people in the future.

"The principle of our ability to remove for a limited time hundreds of inciters, leaders, organizers remains," he said, replying to harsh op-position attacks that he had surrendered to Washington this week by accepting the swift return of 100 deportees to the occupied territo-

In a vigorous defense of both the expulsion and the compromise, Mr. Rabin asserted that no Israeli government in the last two decades, most of which were dominated by the hawkish Likud party, had been bolder than his when it came to exiling Palestinians deemed to be security threats.

I believe this decision was a correct one, an exceptional decision that in the last 20 years no

government in Israel dared take," he said in remarks that were interrupted by heckling from both rightists and leftists.

Israeli officials said later that the prime minister's declaration of his right to expel still more Palestinians did oot mean he had an actual plan to do so. To the contrary, senior officials turned their attention to trying to put the seven-weekold deportation crisis behind them and to urge Arab countries not to let it get in the way of resuming the stalled Middle East peace negoti-

But with the deporters still camped out on a snow-covered hillside in southern Lebanon. where they say they will not budge until all of them are taken back, Israelis officials acknowledge that their troubles over the issue were still very much present.

They expressed confidence that Israel was safe from United Nations sanctions, now that the Clinton administration says it will protect Israel on this score as part of the agreement this

But they added that they conetheless risked a new condemnation from the Security Council for violating a mid-December resolution to return all the exiles.

The peace talks were supposed to resume this month, starting with multilateral discussions next week on issues affecting the entire region and continuing, at center stage, with bilateral negotiations between Israel and separate delegations representing the Palestinians, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Bot since the expulsions, Palestinian delegates have said they will not participate, and there is uncertainty over the participation of the

Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said Wednesday that he thought Syria was more interested in getting the talks restarted than in dwelling on the deportees, Islamic fundamentalists whom the Arab countries involved in the oegotiations also regard as threats.

The problem is obviously with the Palestinians." Mr. Peres said in an interview with Israeli radio. But that was a sizable problem, he added.

Patten's Operation Termed Successful

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG - Governor Chris Patten underwent a successful heart operation Wednesday to treat two narrowing coronary arteries, a condition that may have been aggravated by stress, the government announced

Mike Hanson, Mr. Patten's spokesman, said at Queen Mary Hospital that the 31/2-hour operation to dilate the two arteries using balloon catheters, carried out under local anesthetic, went smoothly and that the governor "looks fine." He said Mr. Patten would stay in the hospital for two to three days

and then rest at home for a week. This will keep him on the side-lines during a crucial period for his plans to broaden democracy in the British colony. The proposals have drawn strong criticism from China.

Zhou Nan, China's top official in Hong Kong, suspended his person-ai attacks on Mr. Patten, saying he hoped Mr. Patten "would regain his health at the earliest possible

Professor John Wong, one of the medical team treating Mr. Patten, said the governor had been experiencing pain during exercise and that the condition, if untreated, could have led to a heart attack. He said stress had contributed to the Mr. Patten's spokesman said the

governor was expected to resume his full duties. But he will miss important meetings of the Executive Council, or cabinet, to consider proposals that would give almost

every Hong Kong resident a vote for a member of the legislature. The package is due to go to the Legislative Council by the end of the

Share prices on the territory's stock exchange, hit recently by Mr. Patten's dispute with China, rose

Wednesday morning.
The news of Mr. Patten's condition had triggered speculation that a serious illness would present a political opportunity for Britain to replace Patten as governor, appeasing China without blatantly climbing down in the dispute with Beij-

Shiu Sin Por of the One Country Two Systems Institute, a pro-Beijing research facility in Hong Kong, said Mr. Patten's removal from the scene could present the British gov-ernment with a way out.

"The British government have by now realized the trouble they are in and are working hard to get of this impasse," he said. "The question is who is to take the blame, who takes

Stock analysts, some apologizing in advance for sounding callons, said Mr. Patten's illness increased confidence in a market where many investors accuse him of being too confrontational.

"The main stimulus of the market today has been the ill health of the governor," said Howard Gorges, managing director at South China Brokerages, as the Hang Seng Index gained a modest 48.27 points to 5,710.80. (AP. Reuters)

RATES: Who Runs Germany?

(Continued from page 1)

quickly and more decisively. Richard Kiein, a negotiator for the powerfol OeTV public employees union in Stuttgart, said the union wanted to reach agreement on 1993 contracts by Thursday.

Union and employer representa tives were meeting Wednesday night in Stuttgart to hammer out a compromise between the union's demand of a 5 percent wage in-crease and the employers' offer of 2.25 percent. Economists said it was highly unlikely that the union would come away from the talks with more than a 3 percent in-crease, which would be far below the 5.4 percent it won last year after

an 11-day strike. With inflation for the year expected to average 3.5 percent, a wage increase of just 3 percent would amount to a one-half percent decline in real purchasing power, which is in line with the Bundesbank's demands following two years of what it called excessive

Economists said union wage restraint this year would be as much a result of the weak economy, and the fear of layoffs, as of Bundesbank cajoling.

Hermann Remsperger, chief economist of BHF Bank in Frankfurt, said talk of a "secret government" was an exaggeration of the Bundesbank's power, however considerable. Moreover, he said, the Bundesbank in reality is far from secretive, "judging by the number of speeches it gives." "When the Bundesbank does do

something, it always explains what it is doing," he added.

Ironically, the idea of being governed by the Bundesbank, rather than by Bonn; might not be unin popularity, one political analyst

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A U.S. Shift Toward Bonn and Tokyo? public candidacy to join the Securi-By Joseph Fitchett nations, apparently because Wash- first allied consultations at the poli-

International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Largely overshad-owed by the initial diplomatic salvos over trade, there are some quiet signals that the Clinton administration regards a larger role in international decision-making for Bonn

"The present pace of exploita-U.S. and European officials, said. "In five or ten years there will be nothing left."

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ington hopes to elicit their strategic

U.S. ties with Japan "are the most important bilateral relation-ship in the world," a Clintoo ad-ministration official said Wednesday ahead of the Japanese foreign which is planned for oext week.

Germany's foreign minister and defense minister were both in nomic rivalry with Germany and Japan, the prospect of greater political prestige is being offered to both washington on Wednesday for meetings with their U.S. counterparts, in the new administration's

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cy-making level.

The most explicit U.S. overture was a public statement last week from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that the United States favors giving Germany and Japan permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. The council has 15 members, but

only five nations -- the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia - have permanent seats. Each of them has veto power over decisions. Previous U.S. administrations

have resisted any change in the set-up of the Security Council, but Mr. Christopher said that "during the campaign President Clinton said that he could envisage the addition of Germany and Japan to the permanent members." European and Asian officials as-

signed considerable weight to Mr. Christopher's comment as a reflec-tion of the trend in U.S. thinking, even though the remark, made during a question-and-answer session with State Department staff, passed generally unnoticed in a week when the Clinton administration seemed unsure of its diplomatic fcoting.

These allied officials - whose governments anticipated such a U.S. till — read Mr. Christopher's phrase as an incentive to Germany and Japan to assume more international responsibilities.

lo particular, Germans might be readier to consider assuming a larger military role in internacional peacekeeping — for example, in Yugoslavia — if the Kohl government could point to a tangible prospect for acquiring a voice on the Security Council.

There is a similar question about Japan's military power, and whether it will be on international call more widely in the region. By offering support for Japan's

y Council, the Clinton administration held out a carrot to Tokyo. But it brandished a stick in refusing to welcome the Japanese head of state in Washington until headway has been made on trade disputes, dip-For the United States, this ges-

ture entailed oo political costs, since any change in the makeup of the Security Council would require many months of international bargaining. Among the bargainers would be Third World powers such as India and Brazil, which have been seeking permanent seats for themselves.

Acknowledging the problems, Mr. Christopher said, "We've all been in organizations where you begin to make changes," adding that there were "other people who feel enotied to a seat at the table."

But the new U.S. position, imolying a dilution of British prestige in Washington, prompted Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, to warn against any change that might undermine a Security Council system that is finally working smoothly because of Russian cooperation. "If it ain't broke, don't fix it," Mr. Hurd admonished the Clinton

France publicly ignored Mr. Christopher's comment in line with the government's new policy of avoiding any debate about possi-

ble changes in the Security Council. French officials have become more confident that France will not lose its permanent seat on the Secu-

Speculation that France and

Britain might have to make way for a Japanese seat and an EC seat has declined, largely as a result of growing European disunity. So any newcomers would be added without the withdrawal of the original

Expand UN Troop Role, Tokyo Party Figure Says

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46b, RE ST LOUIS. Double fiving + 3 Compiled by Our Stuff From Duparches 1947 "peace constitution" for the TOKYO — Japan must expand first time and freeing it of its Artithe international role of its armed ele 9 proscriptions. forces if it is to become a leading member of the United Nations, a senior ligure in the ruling party of force to settle international disputes. It also restricts the military

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, one of four top executives in the Liberal Democratic Party, said he favored adding a clause to the constitution to allow troops taking part in UN peacekeeping missions to operate n war zones

"I feel the forces must be built up so that our policy is compatible with that of the UN charter," Mr. Mitsuzuka said, spelling out his earlier support for more active Japanese participation in UN peace-"We just need a new clause to

Article 9 of the constitution stating that UN decisions take priority. he said. "That will allow us to take part in UN-sanctioned operations." In recent weeks Mr. Mitsuzuka, leader of a faction within the party,

Wednesday, however, a special panel of the ruling party said it had concluded that the present consti-tution did not prohibit Japanese forces from joining UN peacekeephas emerged as an outspoken proing operations and did not need to be amended. ponent of revising the U.S.-drafted (Reuters, AFP)

That clause states that Japan renounces war and the threat or use outes. It also restricts the military to defending Japanese borders.

"The Japanese Constitution was enacted in a state of confusion after World War II, and it was based on the orders of the commander of the occupation forces," said Mr. Mitsuzuka, referring to General Douglas MacArthur, who commanded the American occupation.

"But it is time for us to think about how to modernize this document io the post-Cold War era," Mr. Mitsuzuka said. "We must be able to respond if and when Japan is invited to become a permanent member of the Security Council." In a report to the government on

thinkable to some Germans. The bank and its main symbol, the Deutsche mark, routinely top the lists of institutions Germans believe in, whereas the chancellery and various ministries in Bonn trail

SLUMP: Outlook Grim, EC Says

(Continued from page 1)

must have been stable within the narrow fluctuation bands of the exchange-rate mechanism for the previous two years.

But the factor economists see as being crucial is the double target on deficits, with the ratio of planned or actual deficit to gross domestic product at or close to 3 percent and the ratio of government debt to GDP no more than 60 percent.

The EC Commission's report on Wednesday said that only Denmark, France, Ireland and Luxembourg met the 3 percent deficit tar-get last year, while only Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Luxem-bourg and Britain satisfied the 60 percent goal.

It said that even Germany, the Community's stalled economic engine, would stagnate this year and

grow by only 1.5 percent in 1994 while its budget deficit would rise to 46.1 percent of gross domestic product in 1993 from 43.3 percent

last year. The commission is trying to get sluggish European economies moving. Via the European Investment Bank, it has already set up a fund of 5 billion European Currency Units (\$5.9 billion) to make loans for infrastructure projects, and is in the process of creating a 2 billion-Ecu European Investment Fund to guarantee loans.

Mr. Christophersen is now trying to persuade EC governments to institute their own programs to support the commission's efforts, but EC sources say be has had little success due to a recession that is hitting most member states.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

SOMALIA: New Reason for Hope

(Continued from page 1)

in Baidoa was merely a question of demographic inevitability: The high death tolls of last autumn simply could not be sustained in a town of just 60,000 people. "Beginning from December, the

situation started to improve," said

Mr. Ahmed of the Red Crescent.

The number of dead bodies de-creased to less than 10 per day, so that indicates improvement. The water problem has been solved with so many wells being repaired." So different is the Baidoa of to-day from the devastated town of a few months ago that the Interna-tional Committee of the Red Cross the first relief agency to respond to the crisis by setting up a network of "kitchens" — has begun scaling

down its operations.

people a day.

Paul Oberson, the Red Cross del-egatioo leader in Baidoa, said his group had already phased out 14 of its kitchens within the city and was planning to reduce the number of kitchens in the countyside from 60 to 17. The eight remaining Red Cross kitchens in the city each now serve about 500 people daily; in September, when there were 22 Red Cross-run kitchens in the city, each dealt with more than 2,000

The needs are more or less covered now," Mr. Oberson said, discussing plans for the reduced oper-ation. "We will phase out, apart from the main urban centers."

He said the Red Cross was also planning to shift to more "nonfood assistance," meaning such items as blankets, soap, cooking pots, textiles for clothing, seeds for farmers returning to their villages and veterinary care for livestock.

Since U.S. Marines arrived in

Mombasa, Kenya, but it now sup-plements that effort with militaryescorted food convoys from Mogadishu. Last Saturday, 827 tons of food was brought in by the World Food Program and given to CARE International for distribution, four days after the same amount arrived under military escort.

With so much relief food coming in, and with the area's farmers re-turning to their villages to plant their own food, relief officials see a chance to help Baidoa's farmers build up a strategic reserve of food, and to refill their storage facilities to help avert any future shortfall. The World Food Program and Catholic Relief Services jointly have two warehouses in Baidos with a maximum 16,000-ton capacity, and the World Food Program coordinator, Dale Skoric, said his group intended to "keep a large bumper crop in there." Last month, the Marines largely

turned over operations in Baidoa to the Royal Australian Regiment, which now has 930 soldiers in the area stretching from Burhakaba to the east to Dinsoor to the southwest. According to Somalis and relief officials here, the transition has been smooth, allaying some fears that the success of the humanitarian operation hinges on the pres-

ence of U.S. troops in the field. In Baidoa, the remaining Americans are largely confined to a logistical and support rule, supplying troops here, in Hoddur and in Bardera from Baidoa's airport.

18 Die in Javanese Floods

JAKARTA - Floods caused by Baidoa nearly two months ago, the heavy monsoon rains have killed 18 amount of food arriving bere has people in central Java and forced more than 100,000 people to flee Cross continues to airlift food from their homes,

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Coffee: A Good Report Card Pregnant Women Need Not Fear a Cup or Two

By Tim Hilchey New York Times Service

EW YORK - Pregnant women concerned that a morning cup of coffee may be harmful to the fetus are worrying needlessly, researchers at the Na-tional Institute of Child Health and Human Devel-

The researchers found that moderate consumption of caffeine — three or fewer eight-ounce cups of coffee a day, for example — did not increase the risk of miscarriage, retard fetal growth or reduce head circumference

"Very few women in our study consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day, so we cannot address the safety of very high doses," said Dr. James L. Mills, a researcher at the institute in Bethesda, Maryland, who was the primary author of the study.

"What our work demonstrates is that a woman who drinks a few cups of coffee or tea, or several cans of cola a day, is not at higher risk for having a miscarriage or a growth-retarded baby," he said.

Also contributing to the report, which appears

in The Journal of the American Medical Associa-tion, were Dr. Lewis B. Holmes of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston: Dr. Jerome H. Aarons of the Magee Women's Hospital in Pitisburgh. and Dr. Joe Leigh Simpson of the University of Tennessee at Memphis, among others. The study, which was conducted from 1980 to 1985, involved 431 women who made up the nondiabetic control population for a larger study of the effects of diabetes on early pregnancy. Seventy-six percent of the women were enrolled before conception and the rest within 21 days after conception.

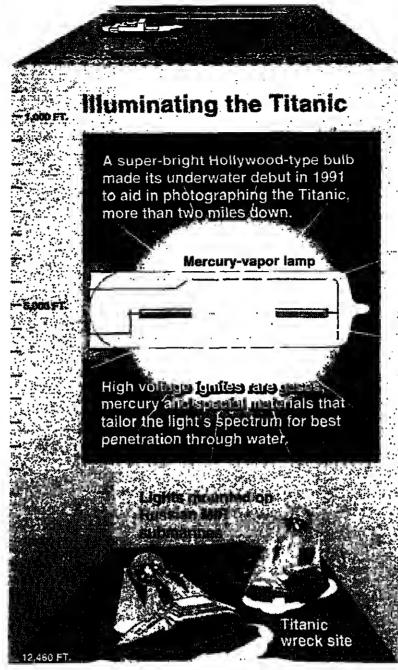
The women were monitored throughout pregnancy to determine their casseine intake from sources like coffee, tea, cocoa, regular and diet cola drinks and drugs containing caffeine. Exposure to other risk factors like smoking was also noted. Fetal development in the womb was assessed by

ing ultrasound to measure crown-rump length. Head circumference was determined after delivery.

Dr. Mills said that although the group of women who consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day had a higher incidence of babies with reduced head circumferences and low hirth weights, the significance of caffeine intake disap-peared when risk factors like smoking were taken into account. Heavier caffeine users were significantly older and more likely to smoke, the researchers noted

Explaining the eight-year delay between the re-search and publication. Dr. Mills said that only after publishing the results of the diabetes study did the researchers begin to analyze the caffeine data. "The studies that had been done before weren't

very satisfying to me," Dr. Mills said, adding that the design of previous investigations often led to inconclusive or contradictory results.



Lights! Action! Visit the Titanic!

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

حيكذا من الاعل

EW YORK - The inky depths of the oceans are fast becoming transparent to all kinds of professional eyes, opening a new world of discovery as wrecks ancient and modern come to light.

Lost ships have periodically given up their secrets to the public over the decades, but only when found in shallow water. With 97 percent of the planet's oceans inaccessible. deep wrecks were beyond the reach of salvors and scientists.

Now, however, deep-diving robots and manned suhmersibles equipped with ad-vanced cameras, lights and lasers are going far beneath the waves, often miles down, to illuminate and photograph a rich new land-scape of mankind's past.

The rush of new photography is a spinoff of advances in undersea gear, including deep-diving robots. These devices have hauled up such booty as a ton of gold from the sidewheel steamer Central America, which sank in 1857 off the Carolinas in water

a mile and a half deep. While photographs of treasure wrecks are often taken, largely as an aid to salvage, images of all kinds of sunken objects are emerging as prizes unto themselves.

Deep wrecks already photographed by the new techniques include the luxury liner Titanic, the Nazi battleship Bismarck, the 1812 warship Hamilton, a fourth-century Roman merchant vessel, a 1930s American dirigible, a German U-boat, a Douglas Dountless bomber and 14 wrecks from the battle of Guadalcanal in World War II.

Underwater laser cameras, just entering the market, emit concentrated beams of light that can penetrate and "see" five to eight times farther through water, even cloudy water, than the usual mix of floodlights and cameras. Thus, they can deliver sharp images of objects that previously were hidden or only discernible at close range.

Preservationists applaud the photos from deep-diving robots, saying they present an

alternative to the destruction of shipwrecks by salvage and treasure hunting.

"It's a whole new frontier," said Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann. a marine archaeologist and trustee of the Archaeological Institute of America, a professional society. "The photography allows you to make judgments without destroying things."

Dr. Robert D. Ballard, finder of the Titanic and a pioneer of deep-sea photography, heartily agreed. "Technology." he said in an interview, "has opened the deep to apprecia-tion or plunder."

Increasingly complex robots have probed the deep for years, ued to their masters on surface ships by long tethers. The underwa-ter devices have lights, television cameras, sonar-mapping systems and strong manipu-lator arms. So versatile are the new grippers that they can pick up a wine glass, a small coin or a ship's heavy bell.

Besides overcoming pitch darkness, frigid temperatures and crushing pressures, a camera meant to capture superior images must confront a constant "rain" of debris, mostly organic matter, falling from above, that can become a hlinding hlizzard when lighted by bright lights.

Canadian-Russian-American photo team lit up the Titanic in 1991 with Hollywood grade, super-hright lights and used side lighting techniques to limit debris backscatter.

The mercury-vapor lamps shed far more light than traditional quartz-halogen ones, illuminating large expanses of the wreck for

During the 1991 dive, theymade stereo images of the Titanic that are going to be released to museums and aquariums as a three-dimensional movie. The IMAX Corp. of Toronto, which organized the expedition, is now releasing "Titanica," a feature-length movie for its huge screens.

The film is being shown in Canada to rave reviews (The Ottawa Citizen called it "eerie and awesome") and will be released to the rest of North America and Europe soon.

DNA and the Romanov Dynasty

By Carey Goldberg Los Angeles Times Service

OSCOW - The forensic scientist Pavel Ivanov, working with the scientist Peter Gill and his team at Britain's Home Office forensic laboratories in Aldermaston, have achieved nearly miraculous results using new and still controversial technology to identify the bones of Czar Nicholas II and his family.

The DNA fingerprinting process, pioneered in criminal cases hy Dr. Gill in 1985, compares the pat-terns of deoxyribonucleic acid that makes up a person's unique genetic blueprint. Criminal cases normally involve matching blood or semen; Dr. Ivanov had to work with bones, which carry much less DNA than living tissue or vital fluids.

Bones believed to be those of the Romanovs, executed by Bolsheviks in 1918, were in terrible shape when they were discovered in the late 1970s. Some were so fragile that they turned to dust when touched. The skulls were so badly battered that another key test, comparing portraits of the Romanovs to the skulls by computer, could not bring

enough DNA, there was a question the czar's bones with a relative who

of its quality," Dr. Ivanov recalled. And there was the issue of control four generations back. The foursamples: Once extracted, what generation gap increases the could the DNA be compared to? chances of a mismatch, and Dr. lvanov believes the small discrep-There were no other sources for the ancy is the result of a mutation. imperial family's genetic material.

There was, however, a method of He expects further testing of othcomparing that what is known as er Romanov relatives to establish mitochondrial DNA, which should the mutation and clear it up this match between relatives descended spring, particularly if he can per-suade Nicholas's nephew - an elfrom the same maternal line. Among relatives suitable for comderly man now living in Toronto paring was Prince Philip, the huswho has so far refused to provide a band of Queen Elizabeth II; Philip hlood sample - to cooperate. shares a common ancestor with

Prince Philip consented to give a hlood sample and the scientists managed to extract a minuscule quantity of workable DNA from the bones, amplify it through a process called polymerase chain reaction. and compare sections of it to analogous sections of Philip's DNA. IS DNA matched with four of the skeletons -

Czarina Alexandra.

consistent with those believed to be the czarina and three of her daughters. Dr. Ivanov sent a telegram to Dr. Gill, who was then away on a business trip, announcing, "Great news! Phil matches in both regions!"

The only thing holding back a full anniouncement is a single mis-"Even if we managed to extract match found when they compared

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Back to the Peace Talks

the others from the original two years to allowed to come back as well. one. Confronted with widespread critiit. Whether it will also be sufficient to get ence accommodations. the peace talks moving again remains to be seen — and it is the peace talks that are the goal of all the maneuvering.

mon with all of the Arab governments of the region: how to deal with the kind of goal of all the maneuvering. Israel's purpose in pushing the 396 out

of the country was to respond to a series of sented by Hamas and many other organikillings of soldiers and to break up the zations. The immediate question is how to Islamic fundamentalist movement Hamas. which had taken responsibility for some of them. The Israeli authorities apparently assumed that these Palestinians would make their way north into Lebanon. But the Lebanese refused to admit them, and they have now been living since mid-De-

Arabs' Turn to Relent

Credit the Clinton administration with its first modest Mideast success. Under pressure from Washington, Israel's government agreed on Monday to return at once 100 of the 400 Islamic militants it expelled from the occupied West Bank and Gazar Strip in violation of international law. And it

promised to return the others later this year. That concession makes further Security Council action unnecessary. Even countries unmoved by Israel's concerns about Islamic terrorism should recognize that any effort to press for the immediate return of all 400 by imposing sanctions would be excessive and counterproductive. The militants would not return bome a day sooner. An already wobbly peace process would be dealt a further blow. And the United States would be obliged to cast its first Security Council veto in more than two years.

The greater challenge now is to revive the stalled peace talks. To do so, the Clinton administration will need Arab help. Now that Israel has compromised on an issue of principle, are Arab leaders willing to do the same? Predictably, the PLO has rushed to say "no." But others react more cautiously, and Egypt goes so far as to call Israel's move "a step in the right direction."

Israel's concession is significant. Deportations have been a standard Israeli response to Palestinian unrest, even though they violated Geneva conventions on the treatment of civilians in occupied territo-ries and drew repeated U.S. condemna-

Fundamentalist Threat cember on the open ground, in tents, between the Israeli and Lebanese lines. That Israel has now offered a compromise spectacle has done more for their cause regarding the 396 Palestinians it expelled than for the peacemakers'. In that spirit, into Lebanon. It will allow 100 of them to the 100 now eligible for readmission say return, and will shorten the expulsion of they will not return until all the others are

This incident has required the Clinton cism for the tactic of summarily throwing administration to begin making decisions the Palestinians out of the country, the on the peace process sooner than it might Israelis saw that they had to make a sub- have wished. But it has used its opportunistantial gesture. This compromise is evi- ty to show the Arabs that it is willing to dently sufficient to ensure it the United lean on Israel to take difficult and unwel-States' support at the United Nations, and come steps like this one, while at the same probably to deflect the pressure there for a time showing the Israelis that it is pre-Security Council vote on sanctions against pared to accept moderate split-the-differ-

> Israel has one growing concern in commilitant Islamie fundamentalism repreprevent the radicals and intransigents from continuing to disrupt the peace talks by spectacular acts of violence and provocation. The tents in no-man's-land illustrate the importance of finding ways to deal with that challenge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

tion. But until recently Israel ignored Washington's protests and counted on the certainty of an American veto to block UN punishment. When the Security Council discovered that it could act unanimously in the Gulf War, after years of Cold War gridlock, it began to take itself and international law more seriously, Israel now appears ready to recognize that the days of

automatic American vetoes are over.

The latest expulsion, the largest ever. followed the murders of Israeli soldiers and police. But those deported were never directly linked to these crimes, only to active roles in the fundamentalist Hamas organization. Their exile is thus doubly troubling under international law: a case of group punishment as well as mistreatment of civilians under occupation.

As Secretary of State Warren Christopher carefully noted on Monday, Israel's concession is likely to result in the full actuation of Security Council Resolution 799 on the deportations. But the resolution, which the United States supported, calls for all deportees to be returned immediately. Further American diplomacy is necessary to expedite the remaining cases and to persuade Israel to avoid future deportations.

Meanwhile, Arab countries can best encourage the new seriousness about international law by returning to the peace talks. Their demand that all deportees be returned is justified, but they can immeasurably strengthen their case by agreeing to continue the wider search for peace.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Whitman and Burke

As John, calling from a car phone on the people" or just the ones who are especially Beltway, would tell you, a lot of this direct mad or have a lot of time on their hands or democracy stuff is as American as a 1-800 whose tastes run to Rush Limbaugh. Ednumber. We Americans are, among other snund Burke would tell our talk line what he things, opinionated, outspoken and outgoing, and occasionally ornery, obstinate and obstreperous. About our government, we rarely shut up. So how can any good American possibly be against the popular upsurge of concern for the future of the republic, reflected notably in the utter breakdown of the White House phone system caused when the people lifted up their voices to speak?

If Walt Whitman could call in, he would explain it to us this way: "The genius of the United States is not best or most in its executives or legislatures, nor in its ambassadors or authors or colleges or churches or parlors, nor even in its newspapers or inventors ... but always most in the common people." The good thing about the American people, said Mr. Whitman, was "the president's taking off his hat to them,

Still, we wonder a bit about the courage of those legislators for whom a few hundred There is also the matter of whether these expect them to think.

phone calls are always representative of "the

once told the electors whom he represented in Parliament in 1774; "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; he betrays instead of serving you if be sacrifices it to your opinion."

We come down squarely with both Walt Whitman and Edmund Burke. It is good that the people are forcing their president and their legislators to tip their hats. The upsurge of popular concern with government suggests that the rise in voter turnout last year was more than bappenstance. People are starting to expect things out of politics. To the extent that Ross Perot and ·Bill Clinton had something to do with this. good for them, and may their telephones ring off the book.

But we also suspect that many of the phone callers actually have more respect for politicians who do not always cave to pressure, whether it is from "special interests" or from the folks on the 800 lines. We phone calls become a writ from heaven, ask our politicians to listen. We can also

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Back to the Killing Fields?

The tragedy of Cambodia, scripted in blood by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s and then by Vietnamese invaders in the 1980s. may be re-enacted, this time under the timid supervision of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC. The latest bout of jungle warfare between the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge is a direct result of UN-TAC's mability to disarm the latter.

The Khmer Rouge have also refused to participate in the election slated for May. The trouble is that UNTAC is not prepared to stick its neck out too far. It does not want to get embroiled in fighting other people's wars, and if its peacekeepers are killed, it will not hesitate to pull out.

The failure is not UNTAC's alone. The UN Security Council has failed to come up with an appropriate response; it has ignored repeated requests by some UN memberstates to change UNTAC's mandate from being peacekeepers to peace enforcers. China, a one-time weapons supplier and ideo-

logical ally of the Khmer Rouge, opposes a hard-line response against its protege, and this has split the Security Council.

If the council does not respond urgently. and if UNTAC fails to protect voters, there could be a bloodbath in May. Pol Pot knows his Khmer Rouge guerrillas stand no chance of winning the election. UNTAC must ensure that the election is held, come hell or high water, and that the victors are installed as Phnom Penh's new rulers. - Business Times (Singapore).

Clinton's Slow Start

If Bill Clinton truly wants his first 100 days to resemble Ronald Reagan's, be has only 90 days left to change course. Americans, not yet disappointed but starting to wonder, are surprised that the president has been concentrating on secondary issues. Mr. Clinton's campaign to end the ban on homosexuals in the military has left the public stupefied: For the vast majority of Americans, the top priority is the economy. - Le Figaro (Paris).

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Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.

Director de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons Chairman from 1958 to 1982 : John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contentury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Tix RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia. Rolf D. Kronepulil, 50 Gloucener Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, Landon WC2, Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lanerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfur/M. Tel (069) 726753. Tix 416721 Pres.U.S.: Michael Contry, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. (0022, Tel (212) 752-3890. Telex: 477175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73.2021 26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.



Wars Multiply When Renewable Resources Dwindle

T ORONTO — Within the next 50 years, the earth's population will probably pass 9 billion, and global economic output may quintuple. Largely as a result, renewable

resources will become increasingly scarce.

The total area of rich agricultural land will shrink. Many remaining virgin forests will be lost. Overuse and pollution of aquifers, rivers and other water supplies will continue. Thinning of the ozone layer will probably worsen.

Economists and environmental experts like Robert Heilbroner, Paul Ehrlich and Jessica Tuchman Mathews have warned that such scarcities could spark violent civil or international conflict, but debate has been limited by lack of carefully compiled evidence. So a project on Environmental Change and Acute Conflict has brought together a team of 30 researchers from four continents to examine case studies.

The evidence we have gathered is disturbing: Scarcities of renewable resources are already contributing to dislocations and violent conflicts in many parts of the Third World. These conflicts may foreshadow more violence in coming decades,

conticts may foreshadow more violence in coming decades, particularly in poor countries where shortages of water, forests and fertile land are already producing terrible hardship.

The project's research showed that land scarcity in Bangladesh, produced in part by rapid population growth, has caused millions of people to migrate to India. This has led to brutal ethnic conflicts in the Indian states of Assam and Tripura.

Environmental damage costs China at least 15 percent of its gross national product. This burden is getting worse, mainly because of reduced crop yields due to water, soil and air pollntion, high levels of human illness from air pollution, the loss of farmland due to construction and erosion, and flooding and soil-nutrient loss caused by erosion and deforestation. As those factors combine with continued population growth, the Chinese government will be less able to manage the country's affairs. This will impede reforms and increase the chance of

social disintegration. We can also expect domestic strife because buge numbers of people will move from China's ecologically

devastated interior to its booming coastal zones.

In the Philippines, a persistent insurgency is given extra impetus by the desperate poverty arising from degraded forests and soils in hilly areas of the interior.

By Thomas Homer-Dixon

In the Middle East, severe shortages of ground water in the Jordan River basin reinforce the unequal distribution of water between Israelis and Palestinians. This hurus Palestinian farming and deepens the economic crisis for West Bank Arabs,

oblems that could hinder the peace talks. In South Africa, apartheid concentrated millions of blacks in some of the country's most ecologically sensitive territories. Wide swaths of these homelands have been stripped of trees for fuel and grazed down to bare dirt. The topsoil has eroded This contributes to migration to cities and to the rapid growth of urban squatter settlements that are rife with violence

Expanding population, land degradation and drought in Senegal and Mauritania helped spur a violent conflict over irrigable land in the Senegal River basin, resulting in tens of thousands of refugees. Similar factors stimulated the growth of the Maoist Shining Path insurgency in the southern highlands of Peru. In Haiti, the irreversible clear-cutting of forests and loss of soil worsen the economic crisis and violent social strife, which in turn have caused an exodus of boat people.

Skeptics sometimes argue that conflict arising from scarcity has been common throughout history and is therefore not worthy of new study or initiatives. But shortages of renewable resources in the next 50 years will probably occur with a speed, complexity and magnitude unprecedented in history.

Whole countries can now be deforested in a few decades. Most of a region's topsoil can disappear in a generation. Acute

depletion of the czone layer may take only 20 years.

Moreover, unlike nonrenewables, including fossil fuels and iron ore, renewable resources are linked in highly complex systems. The overuse of water, soil or forests can lead to many inforeseen, simultaneous environmental crises. When a hillside is deforested, it disturbs the water cycle between the land and the atmosphere, while erosion produces silt that can plug irrigation works and ruin coastal fisheries.

The evidence gathered by our project suggests that future violence influenced by scarcities will not follow traditional

patterns. Wars over natural resources have often been over

nonrenewable ones -- such as Japan's quest for oil and minerals in China and Southeast Asia before World War II. Today, many threatened renewable resources - the atmosphere and the oceans — are held in common. This makes it unlikely that they

will be the object of straightforward clashes between nations. Also, we now understand that scarcities often produce insidious and cumulative social effects, such as large migrations and economic disruption. This can lead to ethnic strife, civil war and insurgency — subnational conflicts that usually attract little attention in the industrialized world but can seriously affect the

security of rich and poor countries alike.

It is true that technological, political and economic innovations often allow societies to adapt to environmental change. But this should not distract our attention from how scarcity can set the stage for conflict.

What can be done to ease these pressures? While circumstances differ across the Third World, in general poor countries must act to control population growth, distribute land and wealth more equitably, and encourage ecologically sustainable economic growth.

Rich countries need to reduce the debt burden on poor ones and assist, through aid and shared technology, environmentally sound industrialization.

Under pressure from banks and international lending agencies to pay their external debts, poor countries often use their best land to grow export crops. This displaces many people to increasingly unmanageable cities and ecologically vulnerable areas like steep hillsides.

Ideally, land reform coupled with labor-intensive industries would boost rural incomes and beip stem the population flow.

Without aggressive action to address rising scarcities of

Without aggressive action to address rising scarcities of renewable resources, there will be ever more conflicts. Scholars, policy analysts and governments should take heed.

The writer is co-director, along with Jeffrey Boutwell and George Rathjens, of the project on Environmental Change and Acute Confict, a research project sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the University of Toronto.

This common was avacated by The Many York Three from their This comment was excerpted by The New York Times from their article in the February issue of Scientific American.

Turkey, Not Iran or Iraq, Is the Important Near Eastern Player

WASHINGTON — Ask a visionary a load-ed question and you may well wind up distance. This happened the other day at a Washington think tank visited by Turgut Ozal,

the farseeing president of Turkey.

Mr. Ozal was asked about the danger that the fundamentalist ayatollahs of Iran pose for the Gulf, Central Asia and other parts of the Islamic world. Smiling to himself, he responded with a story that puts the right perspective on Ameri-

The story was told to Mr. Ozal by Hashemi

By Jim Hoagland

production" and spent it lavishly. Mr. Rafsanjani first visited Turkey at about that time bringing a transistor radio that "at least 15 Tirks tried to buy," he told Mr. Ozal on a recent official visit. The Iranian's point was to underline bow backward Turkey had been.

But Mr. Ozal had the last laugh. At the end of sor, kalsunjam's recent visit, I sent him home with a gift of the cutire set of Turkish-manufac-

Whether Turkey is strengthened or weakened by the enormous pressures and opportunities it confronts is one of the two or three most important geostrategic questions on the global agenda.

Rafsanjani, Iran's president. It involves a visit by Mr. Rafsanjani, then a dissident Shiite clergyman, to Turkey in the early 1970s — when the late shah was seeking to turn Iran into the industrial equivalent of West Germany and the

unchallenged military power of the Gulf.
"In the 1970s, Iran could get the most powerful American warplanes and the latest weapons for its army, while Turkey could only get F-4s and other old equipment," Mr. Ozal said. And while Turkey could not afford to import enough oil to keep its cities lit and beared, "Iran in 1974 received \$24 billion for its oil tured compact disc players, video cassette recorders and television equipment," be said with satisfaction. It was a way of asking, the Turkish leader said, "Now, which country do you think

is stronger and better off?
In 1992, Iran received only \$12 billion in oil revenue to support a devastated economy. Turkey meanwhile has become under Mr. Ozal's leadership an economic success story and a regional military power.

In a typically undiplomatic assessment, he made clear that he is no admirer of the fundamentalist regime in Tehran. The Iran regime

will try to extend its control to other countries, yes. But its efforts are not very convincing."

Mr. One is fall or both of his main points: America and its friends should be concerned about the ayatollahs' intentions and capabili-ties. They are not "moderates" and they intend Western countries no good.

But America should not overreact to or over-

estimate Iran. The Clinton administration should not repeat the mistakes of the Bush administration by skewing pulicies to counter an anticipated future Iranian threat. This was a major factor in George Bush's disastrous decision to give Iraq's Saddam Hussein the benefit of every doubt antil the invasion of Kuwait. Many of the same voices that urged Mr. Bush

to go easy on Saddam as a way of defeating the Iranian threat — to manipulate a supposedly minor evil against a bigger evil — are again urging that the top priority in the region must be confronting Iran. The implication that President Bill Clinton should ease the U.S. stand against Saddam as part of a redesigned Gulf policy is delivered sotto voce this time, but it is clear, Introducing Mr. Ozal to a Carnegie Endow-

ment meeting in Washington last week, Morton Abranowitz, a former U.S. ambassador in Ankara, disclosed that in an Oval Office meeting in January 1990 Mr. Ozal warned Mr. Bush that his most dangerous enemy was Saddam Hussein, not the Iranians, and urged him to confront rather than mollify the Iraqi dictator. "That warning was lost in policy," Mr.

Abramowitz noted with regret, as was Mr. Ozal's advice to Mr. Bush in the closing days of the Gulf War that Saddam bad to be toppled from power rather than left to do more harm.

Iran is not the fulcrum of the turbulent Muslim-inhabited region between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Turkey is, as Mr. Ozal's gentle jibe at Mr. Rafsanjani suggests. Whether Turkey is strengthened or weakened

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Barry House Robert

Mary Salar

by the enormous pressures and opportunities it confroms — Item his actual or potential in volvement in Bosnia, the Central Asian republics that broke away from the former Soviet Union, the conflicts of Iraq, Iran, Lebanon and Cyprus - is one of the two or three most

important geostrategic questions on the global agenda for the next five years.

"Today, as Turks watch the re-emergence of Turkish communities from Yugoslavia to Iraq, China and Siberia, their press notes that Turkish is the fifth most widely spoken language in the world," the Rand expert Graham E. Fuller writes in "Turkey Faces East," a recent study. "It is now commonly repeated in Turkey that the 21st century will be the century of the Turks."

Mr. Ozal does not engage in such grandiose predictions. But he does recall telling Mr. Bush one other thing: "The global conflict between communism and capitalism will be replaced by global religious conflict. If we all handle these crises wrong, that conflict could be islam versus Christianity. We have to avoid that."

The Washington Post.

Rabin Couldn't Get Allowance for Attenuating Circumstances

TELAVIV - Yitzhak Rabin is an angry man these days. The compromise that be was compelled to adopt this week regarding the some 400 Hamas deporters did not make

him any happier. Last week the Israeli prime minister lashed out at UN Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, remarking that talking to him was like talking to the wall. He then attacked Yael Dayan, a Labor member of the Knesset, saying that by traveling to Tunis to meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat she had become a disgrace to her party. And then at a cabinet meeting this week he was visibly irritated by his minister of justice, who refused to support the Janu-

ary deportation decision.

Mr. Rabin's anger reflects deep disappointment with the international reaction to the deportation. Clearly, neither he nor any of the ministers who supported the decision expected that the ontery would be so intense.

The minister of housing, Binyamin

Ben-Eliezer, one of the authors of the decision, admitted this week that in his worst dreams he did not envisage that the UN Security Council might consider imposing sanctions against Israel over the issue. By now, Mr. Rabin may have con-

eluded that the deportation decision was a tactical error. But he sees external reactions as reflecting insensitivity to the political and strategic context in which it was made. Mr. Rabin cannot belp wondering how the decision led to the first serious

discussion of UN sanctions against Israel in years. Such measures were averted even in the face of the worst excesses of the former Likud-led governments. He may also be mystified by the extent to which the aims of his move are being totally ignored. Clearly, Israeli-Palestinian negotia-

By Shai Feldman

tions were stalled before the deportations. This resulted from division among the Palestinians and the fact that the PLO-led "nationalists" found themselves increasingly pressed by Hamas-led fundamentalists who oppose any deal with Israel. In addition. Hamas-inspired terrorism and the resulting Israeli reactions created an atmosphere unconducive to negotiation.

Mr. Rabin believed that by deporting key members of Hamas he could tilt the balance of forces among Palestimans in favor of those supporting peace. However faulty, such thinking was not entirely irrational. On more than one occasion in the last few years. Israelis have received messages from the PLO pointing out the need to "do

something" about Hamas.
Mr. Rabin may now believe that he should have shown more finesse in dealing with the fundamentalists. But

be has the right to think that external reaction to the move shows no consideration for his purpose.

Since taking office, he has demonstrated enormous political courage by ending all new Jewish settlement activity in the West Bank and downgrading the status of existing settlements: unilaterally accepting application of UN Resolution 242 to the Golan Heights; and making a number of statements designed to prepare the public for sub-

stantial territorial withdrawals.

Mr. Rabin withstood considerable pressure from settlers in the Golan. refusing to adopt their cause. Instead he repeatedly stated that a deal with Syria was possible, although well aware that such a deal would require

extremely painful concessions.

Similarly refreshing were a number moves on the arms control front. The Rabin government reversed the policies of its Likud predecessors by signing the chemical weapons conven-

of all weapons of mass destruction; by opening a direct dialogue with Egypt on arms control issues; and by accepting deeper European partici-pation in multilateral talks on regional stability and arms control. With such a record. Mr. Rabin had reason to expect that even if his tactical choice to deport the fundamental-

tion; hy committing itself to transform the Middle East into a zone free

ists would be questioned, his purpose would be understood. How could his motives be suspected, given that he was supported by the Meretz bloc, which represents the Israeli human rights movement. One might have concluded from the international reaction that the world was waiting for his first blunder.

There has been a singular lack of consideration for his domestic constraints. He operates within narrow margins of maneuver and has ex-tremely limited political capital. He probably believes that be must save this capital for the future, when the grand compromise with Syria will have to be sold to the Israeli public.

In these conditions, Mr. Rabin can ill afford to waste precious capital by not responding to terrorism and to the growing threat of Muslim fundamentalism. In his mind, this logic - well understood by large parts of the Israeli left - should have been self-evident abroad. The fact that it was not left him disappointed and angry — partly at the international community, which refuses to listen, and partly at himself for not anticipating its response.

The writer is a senior research associate at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Cemer for Strategic Studies. He con-

Hoisting the Israeli Nuclear Arsenal Onto the Table WASHINGTON —George Bush left his successor a maze of By Seymour M. Hersh

unresolved foreign policy problems, but at the end, the Bush team was making unheralded progress in one essential area: coming to terms with a nuclear-armed Israel and thus ending a 25-year policy of hypocrisy.
U.S. and Israeli officials began se-

cret talks last year over the future of Israel's large nuclear arsenal. The aim was to negotiate an end to production of weapons-grade plutonium at the main Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona in the Negev desert. Such a unilateral stand-down

would be a breakthrough in the history of secret Israeli nuclear weapons production. Since the late 1960s, when the program began, the United States and its allies have taken the astonishing position that there is no positive evidence that Israel is in possession of nuclear arms.

The fact that Israel and the United States are talking about the bomb ends the diplomatic lie that bas been so damaging to America's ability to persuade Third World nations to forgo development of nuclear weapons.

A major first step in the Israeli-U.S. disarmament process took place Jan. 13 in Paris, when Israel joined with 143 other nations (Israel's Arab neighbors not among them) in signing a treaty that calls for the destruction of all chemical weapons over the next 12 years. Under the agreement, the United Nations has the right to demand inspection of suspected ehemical weapons production sites and get access promptly. Israel's main chemical weapons site happens to be on the grounds of the Dimona nuclear weapons complex.

U.S. officials, in recent interviews.

described Israel's participation in the

chemical arms han as a significant

first step in what is acknowledged to

be a long and difficult process of

Israeli "confidence-building" in the disarmament process.
"This is a big deal," one source said. for those moderates in the Israeli government who believe in the inevitability of nuclear disarmament but fear a backlash if the government gets "way out in front of the Israeli public" by agreeing to give up nuclear weapons. Such political fears, U.S. officials add,

One long-range U.S. goal is said to be a 'quiet commitment for Israel not to keep its nuclear monopoly forever.'

explain Israel's insistence on strict secrecy for the bilateral nuclear talks. The basis for those talks is the Middle East arms control initiative that President George Bush announced, with little fanlare, in May 1991. One proposal called on the states in the region "to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material," such as enriched urani-

um or separated plutonium. The U.S. negotiators have been working out procedures for verifying stoppage of Israeli nuclear production. One requirement was that no on-site inspection of the Israeli nuclear reactor be conducted.

"They have a lot of things going on," one informed American said of the Israelis, "and they don't want people walking around" the Dimona site. There is a five-story underground chemical-weapons reprocessing plant at the nuclear base, built in secrecy during the 1960s. Officials say the United States is confident it

can verify reactor activity and production by external intelligence

means, including satellites equipped with sensors, and will have no need for on-site inspection. The reactor at Dimona has been operational since the 1960s and it is widely believed to be essentially burned out, thus not capable of producing significant quantities of weapons-grade plutonium. Israel therefore faces a decision on whether to rebuild the facility. That fact has prompted some U.S. officials to be skeptical of

Israel's motives in the current talks. One official explained Israel's willinguess to stop its plutonium produc-tion as part of a sophisticated trade-off to "keep what they've got." What they've got is a modern nuclear arsenal numbering in the bundreds of warheads, ranging from low-yield neutron devices to city-busting hydrogen bombs, that can be delivered by missile, fighter aircraft or longrange artillery. "The Israelis feel," the official added, "that the Arabs are

scared about Iraq and Iran getting a bomh and they will accept a Middle Fast with the Israeli bombs in place." One long-range American goal of the current Middle East peace pro-cess, the official explained, will be "a quiet commitment for Israel not to keep its nuclear monopoly forever.

Israel's asking price for stopping its weapons production "is going to be very high," another American predicted - more U.S. military aid as well as whatever kind of a security guarantee" it can get. Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, bad unsuccessfully sought similar guarantees of an American nuclear "umbrella" from the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations before making a full commitment to the expensive nuclear bomb project at Dimona.

As many as 40 nations could go nuclear in the next generation. They will watch the Clinton administra-tion's treatment of Israel with interest. If there is no significant and con-tinuing effort to defuse the nuclear issue in the Middle East, the post-Cold War peace will he populated by an ever-growing number of nations anxiously arming themselves with nuclear weapons as they grimly take each other's measure.

Mr. Hersh described Israel's nuclear program in his book "The Samson Option." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

tributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1893: Sister Dostoyevski

MOSCOW - A sister of the celebrated novelist Dostoyevski met with a terrible fate here yesterday [Feb. 2]. She was burned to death. The unfortunate woman, who was sixty-nine years of age and extremely poor, was found by some neighbors who, seeing smoke issuing from her room, had gone in. The body was lying beside the remains of a kerosene lamp, which apparently she had been refilling

1918: Preacher to Prison

LONDON - Loud applause greeted the sentence of thee months imprisonment with hard labor imposed yesterday [Feb. 2] on the Rev. George Tinsley Peet. In a speech in Castletown Wesleyan Church the defen-dant violently attacked the army, stating that many soldiers were drunken, immoral, profane scoundrels. He would rather go to hell with conscientious objectors than to heaven with scoundrels who happened to

die in France or Flanders. He prayed to God to send our lads to hang on barbed wire and go on sinking our ships until He had knocked some sense into our sinful hearts.

1943: The Navy Is Cagy WASHINGTON - [From our New

York edition: Air and surface engagements between American and Japanese forces are continuing near Guadalcanal, the Navy Department announced today [Feh. 3], seven hours after Secretary Frank Knox puzzled newspaper men by taking issue with the department communique of last night which said the new clashes indicated the Japanese were making "a major effort to retake the entire Solomon Islands area." Mr. Knox insisted that no "great big fight" was going on and that a more correct description would be that there is "a process of feeling out on both sides." Perhaps as a result of Mr. Knnx's contradiction, today's communique was worded carily.

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OPINION

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Lesson for Clinton: No Culture Wars

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Politics is largely about the art of maneuver. Those who manage to occupy the strategic ground usually win.

In his first 10 days in poster. In his first 10 days in power, President Bill Clinton was surprised to find himself on singularly unfavorable terrain on both gay rights and the economy. This was an unusual experience for a man who was the master of positioning

during last year's campaign.

For Democrats, one of the conspicuous triumphs of 1992 lay in the extent to which the "social issues" turned on the Republicans with a vengeance. That happened because the Republicans misunderstood why those issues worked for them in the 1980s. Republicans won on the social issues before not because they ran as cultural conservatives but because they successfully painted the Democrats as cultural "radicals" who favored all sorts of "permissiveness."

In 1992 Republicans threw that advantage away by painting them-selves as cultural radicals of the right. The signal event was Patrick J. Buchanan's prime-time speech pronouncing Americans as being in the midst of a "cultural war" and a "religious war." Mr. Buchanan thought he was only describing reality. Many voters thought they had witnessed a verbal Pearl Harbor.

At a conference of conservatives last month sponsored by National Review magazine, the writer Richard Brookhiser picked up on what went wrong. "Americans don't like to start fights and start wars." Mr. Brookhiser said.

Exactly. The lesson of Mr. Buchanan's failure is that most Americans do not want a culture war at all. They would prefer something closer to cultural peace, which often travels under the name "civility."

Having learned this lesson, Republicans (with help from the military and Senator Sam Nunn) used Mr. Clinton's effort to end the ban on gays in the military to recast Democrats as the aggressors in the culture war. The president's reasonable initiative became, in Republican hands, a national referendum on the moral meaning of

This is exactly how Mr. Clinton and gay-rights supporters should not want the issue framed. Their high ground is simple fairness. It is not right to throw people out of the services (or other jobs) just because they are gay or lesbian. Most Americans believe this.

But large numbers of Americans are uneasy with the subject of homosexuality. Some who think that discrimination against gays is wrong do not want that position to be interpreted as a moral judgment about homosexuality.

Opponents of gay rights are trying to say that is just what it is. They have tried to give that claim emotional resonance by painting horrific pictures of a military over-

run by gay people.

Mr. Clinton was smart to stage a partial retreat last week. He and the friends of gay rights need to use the next six months to reoccupy the terrain the Republicans handed them at Houston. To triumph, the gay rights cause needs to be about "live-and-let-live," the one view-point with the potential to com-

mand a broad majority on this issue. But gay rights may be simple compared to the economy. Thus the second set of questions that came up repeatedly over the last week: Why did Mr. Clinton allow gay rights to dominate the public agenda? Where was the economy?

The reasons are simple: Stories involving sex almost always get

DEATH NOTICE

RIGHT HONOURABLE JEANNE SAUVÉ

The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauve, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., 70, died suddenly January 26, 1993 m Montreal, Canada following a prolonged illness. Wife of the late Honourable Maurice Sauvé, Madame Sauve is survived by her son Jean-François and daughter-in-law Diane de Mailly-Nesle, her brother and sisters, many relatives and

A respected broadcaster and journalist, Madame Sauve was first elected to Parliament in 1972 where she served as Minister of State (Science and Technology). Minister of the Environment and Minister of Communications. In 1982, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudean appointed Madame Sauvé as Speaker of the House of Commons. The first woman to be named Speaker, she served that office until her appointment as Governor Gen-eral of Canada in 1984, Madame Sauve was the first woman Governor General in the Commonwealth and served until 1990.

A much beloved and distinguished Canadian, amongst her many accomplishments Madame Sauvé is best remembered for her reform of the administration of the Commons and her passionate commitment to Canadian unity. Her lifelong devotion to the interests of young people led to her establishment in 1991 of the Jeanne Sauve Youth Foundation, an international organization dedicated to promoting understanding cooperation and tolerance among the leaders of tomor-

A State funeral for Madame Sauvé was held Saturday, January 30, 1993 at Mary-Queen-of-the-World Cathedral in Montreal, Canada.



cern about the deficit grew steadily, and so did Mr. Clinton's.

The reasoning inside the Clinton camp now is that he simply cannot afford to ignore the deficit, and that current public worries give him latitude to do bard things.

Yet Mr. Clinton remains skepti-cal of "sacrifice for its own sake," as he put it in his inaugural address, especially if it comes out of the hides of people who did not do get numbers and Mr. Clinton's so well in the 1980s. He also knows Mr. Clinton pulls it off, he will be he will be ridden out of town if he playing a long game for large

does not produce real economic stakes, and be will end up facing a all a national health system. Mr. Clinton's lack of an eco-

but first, the pressing issue of gays in the military.

nomic plan could thus turn out to be a good sign: He is trying to cook up something big and politically daring that simultaneously addresses the need for growth, deficit reduction and new programs. No, of course that is not easy. If

growth and also deliver on some lot of weeks even rougher than the rather expensive promises - above ones just past. But he will do so from a much stronger position than he is in today. As both Frank-lin Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan showed a president trying to do big things occupies the highest ground of all.

So before you write him off, give Mr. Clinton two weeks to come up with his plan. It will set the tone for the rest of his presidency.

The Washington Past

Pushing Smokers Out Into the Cold

VEW YORK - The mental picture is riveting: While a four-star fete goes on within, a senator, ambassador or captain of industry huddles in a doorway of the

White House, cold and disgusted.

He or she is losing valuable car
time with movers and shakers, has missed a chance to confah with the president, and has gone head-to-

MEANWHILE

head with the president's wife. And all because of the need for a smoke. Since Hillary Rodham Clinton said she would ban smoking in the White House, there has been this irresistible image of people in evening clothes doing what smokers have learned to do in recent years — go outdoors, as though they were unruly pets. Or Secret Service agents wrestling a lit cigarette to the ground. Or alliances unraveling frazzled envoys from heavy smoking oations try to get through dinner without nicotine.

mous allergies. It may be that his

By Anna Quindlen

siderably more powerful than either esthetics or annovance.

That was the day the Environmental Protection Agency released blistering report on secondhand smoke that classified it as a Group A carcinogen, as dangerous as benzene, arsenic and radon. The report noted that 3,000 nonsmokers die each year of lung cancer caused by secondhand-smoke, and that smoking poses special risks to the captive audience of children.

(I have to stop here for the warning label on this column: The to-bacco industry wants you to know that all of this is poor science and political hysteria. And if its executives do not want people to smoke around their own children, you should not draw any wild conclusions from it.) The evolution of attitudes toward

smoking in the United States has been rapid and constant. In 1964, when the first surgeon general's report linked lung cancer and smok-ing, more than 40 percent of Ameri-It may be the president's infawife does not like her home to can adults smoked, and they could smell as though there has been a do so nearly everywhere except in fire in the basement. Or it may be an oxygen tent; today the number is that Mrs. Clinton knows that, since one in four, and smoking is banned Jan. 7, the arguments against pub- in many offices, theaters and restaulic tobacco use have become con- rants, in the land of the free and the

home of the Marlboro man, public disapproval and restrictions have come a long way.

No one talks much about an outright ban on cigarettes for reasons ranging from the pragmatic to the political. We know from our experience with alcohot and drugs that a han works poorly and leads inevitably to a contraband market.

We also know that there is scarcely a lobby in this country as rich and powerful as the tobacco lobby. After Mrs. Clinton clears the White House of secondhand smoke, it would be grand if she would get rid of secondhand smoking money, which is given in huge amounts to both political parties, Making smoking expensive and

uncomfortable has become a use ful way to deal with a health risk in an open society. Noting that \$2.6 hillion was spent on healthcare costs related to smoking in New York state. Governor Mario Cuomo has proposed raising the cigatette tax steeply.

The members of Congress who

wrote the blessed legislation banning smoking on domestic airline flights have moved on to banning smoking in places that provide fed-erally financed services for children. But the EPA report gives us is-

sues to think about that are more difficult than keeping smokers in one corner of a restaurant. If a mother was found to be putting a bit of benzene in bahy's hottle, baby might wind up in a foster home. But many babies live day after

day surrounded by eigarette smoke and recent migrants who have to dents did not provide" war goals. and to ship all nuclear weapons to and, according to health experts, at increased risk of asthma, bronchi-Russia until it receives some sort of security guarantees from the tis, pneumonia and ear infections. C. Everett Koop, the former surgeon general and ubiquitous tobacco nemesis, likens smoking around kids to child abuse.

Smokers' advocates like to talk about choice, a word that has become the clarion call for everything from abortion to schools. But one thing the secondhand smoke report made clear is that parents who smoke are making a life-threatening choice, not just for themselves but for their kids. And that the risks of

smoking may be contagious.
You choose, we cough. A While
House smoking ban is an obvious corollary to what we now know about cigarette smoking and what we all ought to do about it. And besides, the drapes won't smell.

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The New York Times,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Serbian Ubiquity

Your editorial, "Milosevic Remains" (Dec. 24), contained some well-intentioned hut misguided references to a lack of provision for the rights of resident Serbs that arose when Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia declared independence,

budget deficit has made his politi-

Mr. Clinton's supporters are divided into two camps on the defi-

cit hawks" who see all that red ink

ns the major issue of the day. On the other side are those who

say the highest priority should be

to spur economic growth through

government spending and to create broadly popular programs that will remind people why they were once

enthusiastic about government.

Without growth, this side argues,

the hudget gap will never close. Once growth happens, the rest will

Here is the first problem: Mr. Clinton agrees with both sides.

During the 1992 campaign (thanks to Ross Perot) and since

then (thanks to the awful new hud-

economic summit), popular con-

And the second: He is right.

Croatia Slovenia and Bosnia have enormous agricultural, timber and mineral resources. Under the former Yugoslav republic the wealth of these areas was systematically si-phoned off by Belgrade to equip the

Leners intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's sig-nature, name and full uddress, Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

powerful so-called Yugoslav army. from Mexico or Canada who had This army was Yugoslav in name only because it was always dominated by Serbia - a fact that became clear when Croatians and Bosnians found themselves defenseless against Serbian tanks and mortars.

Serbia is a comparatively backward area lacking in resources. Under the former Yugoslav republic, millions of Serbs migrated to Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia, attracted citizenship laws that require Rus-Many Serbs were even encouraged hy the central government to settle for naturalization. in these regions. Now their presence has been used as a pretext for a huge 1938 and was the most liberal in land grah by Serbia, resulting in the Europe at the time (three years' murder, maining and forced expulsions of millions of non-Serbs in the Estonian required). It in no way vile name of "ethnic cleansing."
This is comparable to Mexico or

on the pretext of protecting the the author stands up are not a rights of huge numbers of people minority yet; they are colonizers

freely migrated to the United States. EMIL SIRANOVIC.

Ethnic Tranquillity

Francis Fukuyama's article, Danger: Russians Abroad' (Opinion, Dec. 211, asserts that Estonia has passed discriminatory better economic conditions, sians and other ethnic minorities to go through a difficult process

In fact, the law was passed in residence and basic knowledge of discriminates against minorities, as they are not even mentioned in Canada invading the United States the law. The Russians for whom

become citizens first before they can become part of the minority. The most alarming statement in the Baltic context is the justifica-tion of Russians "arming in self-defense." Ethnic violence has never

occurred in Estonia, and for that reason not a single person who has left Estonia has been granted refugee status anywhere. MART RANNUT. Coordinator. Estonian Institute for

Tallinn, Estonia War Goals Revisited

Human Rights.

Regarding "The Lessons of Casa Reluctant Ukraine blanca Narrow Clinson's Choices" (Opinion, Jan. 13):

A. M. Rosenthal states that "in one war after another — Korea.

Vietnam, Panama — U.S. presi
Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Northern aggressors; in the Gulf War we again had to remove aggressors. In none of these cases could we have gone on to "unconditional surrender." "Unconditional surrender." The phrase fit in nicely in 1943. Unfortunately it has never done so since.

Well, I can think of some: In Ko-

rea we Americans had to remove

the North Koreans from the

South, which they had all but con-

quered; in Vietnam, we tried to

save the people of the South from

Regarding "Get Ukraine on

Board" (Opinion, Jan. 12): Ukraine is reluctant to sign the

JOHN R. DAVIS.

United States against Russia. Your editorial states: "Washington would be foolish to offer one. That would needlessly affront Russian nationalists already smoldering about Moscow's dimin-That is exactly what Ukraine wants: that the United States and the West affront the Russians,

independence of the ex-Soviet states is an irreversible process. The United States should realize that only by dismantling the Russian (i.e. Soviet) empire and making the new independent states strong can stability in the region be assured.

making it crystal clear that the Rus-sian empire is defunct and that the

WALTER BULA. St.-Cloud, France.

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Wenn Sie in dieser verantwortungsvollen Position Ihren nächsten beruflichen Schritt sehen und ein langfristiges Engagement auf dieser Ebene suchen, bitten wir Sie um Übersendung Ihrer kompletten Bewerbungsunterlagen mit Foto und Angaben zu Einkommen und Verfügbarkeit unter SA 3926 an die Dr. Maier + Partner GmbH, Unternehmensberatung BDU, Azenbergstraße 31, 7000 Stuttgart 1. Für ein erstes vertrauliches Kontaktgespräch stehen ihnen die Herren Josef Reinartz und Bernhard Weber, unter Tel. 0711/29 93 11 geme



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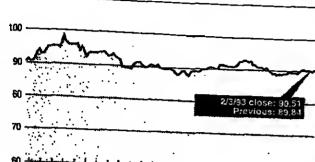
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Slashes **Payout** Outlook Bearish After Flat Profit

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disposches
STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB, the Swedish home-appliance maker, announced Wednesday its first ever dividend cut, slashing the payout in half in response to flat 1992 results.

Electrolux

Electrolux, the first of the big Swedisb companies to report 1992 results, said that profit after financial items for 1992 was largely unchanged at 1 billion kronor (\$135 million), after 1.03 billion kronor in 1991. The figure included foreign-exchange gains of about 250 million kronor in the final

quarter, the company added.
This means Electrolux has stopped the three-year slide in pretax profit, which has seen earnings drop from 3.7 billion kronor in

Electrolux B shares closed 13 kronor lower at 212 kronor on the Stockholm exchange.

The company also said it had absorbed a charge of 250 million kronor in the fourth quarter to cover various costs. They included the closure of two plants, the recall of a series of dishwashers in the United States as well as "substantial" costs in its Spanish operations.
A combination of economic and

political factors moved Electrolux to cot the dividend for 1992 to 6.25 krosor, from the payout of 12,50 kronor maintained for each of the previous three years, the company said.

Anders Scharp, the board presi-

dent, said the main reason for the cut was uncertainty in Europe stemming from weak demand, currency turmoil, high interest rates and political jitters. "I would not call this a change of

policy, but we have to adapt to reality," said Asa Mattson, vice president for jovestor relations, referring to the company's policy of maintaining the dividend. Market analysts were surprised

by the scale of the move and predicted it could be the first of many similar moves by Swedish hlue-See APPLIANCE, Page 11 manifest in the selling price, which was well above the all remain original \$36.25 target. On the New York Stock Extended the year.

Danish Krone Attacked

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rate to 13 percent from 11.5 per-

cent and with the help of its

Dutch and German counterparts

bought krone in the open market.

Reinforcing action with words, the central bank denied it had

plans to devalue or float the kro-

ne. The country's economy minis-

ter, Marianne Jelved, also ruled

out a devaluation, and she revised

the 1993 economic forecast of the

previous government, which was

replaced last week, trimming esti-

mated gross domestic product growth to 1.9 percent from 2.6.

Private economists said Den-

mark's low growth and its need

to match Germany's high inter-est rates, which is holding back

its economy, meant its currency was ripe for attack.

Chrysler's Stock Sale Is a Hit

PARIS — Speculators turned their attentions to the Danish krone Wednesday, pinning it to its European Monetary System floors against three currencies just four days after Ireland was forced to devalue its punt.

"They're auacking one after the other," said Philippe Bros-sard, a Credit Lyonnaus econo-

The Japanese stock market is hungry for more than a discount-rate cur. Page 13.

mist. "It started with the punt, now it's the Danish krone. Since September, the British pound and the Italian fire have been removed from the exchangerate mechanism of the EMS, and Spain, Portugal and Ireland have been forced to devalue their currencies. French and German officials have said the attacks on European currencies were aimed at foiling plans for monetary union in the European Community.

But a more widely held view is that high interest rates in Germany, meant to combat inflation that is largely a result of the high costs of unification, are drawing investors to the Deutsche mark and thus forcing other EC countries to keep their rates high or see their currencies weaken.

The krone was at 25,63445 plennig, just above its 25.63 floor, It traded below its floors against the punt and the Dutch guilder.
The Danish central bank, battling to lift the currency, raised its

NEW YORK — Chrysler Corp. has raised \$1.78 billion in a stock sale that has proved so popular.

company officials said Wednesday, that the automak-

Through underwriters led by First Boston Corp.,

Chrysler sold 46 million shares of common stock at

\$38.75 each in the second-largest stock sale in U.S. history. Only an offering hy General Motors last year

Chrysler had planned to sell 40 million shares. But

Signs of strong demand for the new shares were

the company said the offering was so popular that up

er may sell 30 percent more shares than planned.

"I think that the Danish situation always looked vulnerable." Softer Krone said Jonathan Hoffmao, an economist at CSFB in London. Deutsche marks per Mr. Brossard of Credit Lyon-100 Danish kroner nais said that if the krone succumbed through devaluation or removal from the EMS exchange-

rate mechanism, the French franc would again be attacked. The franc has survived two bouts of weakness since September, thanks to the help of the Bundeshank, which made its commitment to the currency clear

through befty intervention.

The mark rose to 3.3899 francs from 3.3821 but remained at a comfortable distance from its ceiling of 3,4305.

The mark rose across the board, chalking up gains even against the previously rock-steady Belgian franc. Belgium's parliament is to vote on greater autonomy for the country's re-gions. Traders said if the coalition government fails to wio the vote it may fall.

There has been heavy selling of the franc by foreign institutions today because of concern over Friday's vote," said a Banque Indosuez Belgique trader in Brussels who asked not to be named.

Outside the ERM, the Bank of Italy said it would trim its discount rate on loans to banks by half a point, to 11.5 percent.

The decision has been taken in the context of a weak economy, the slowdown in inflation and the trend to lower market interest raies." the central bank said. (Rewers, Bloomberg, AFX)

change on Wednesday, Chrysler traded as high as \$39.875 before closing unchanged at \$38.75.

Analysts said investor interest was heightened be-

cause of the company's improving financial condition

International investors, who were concerned about the automaker's viability when Chrysler last sold com-

mon stock in 1991, were active participants: 20 per-

and the success of its new models.

cent of the shares were sold overseas.

80 Leyland Jobs Are First to Go After DAF Filing

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches LONDON — The British subsidiary of DAF NV cut 80 jobs of its 5,500 on Wednesday, and analysts said many of the remaining positions were threatened as the government refused to directly bail out the truckmaker.

While the Dutch and Flemish governments are negotiating aid to save DAF jobs on their territories. Britain has refused to provide short-term finance to save jobs at Leyland DAF.

Analysts said the Continental aid would be targeted to saving Dutch and Flemish jobs, and they noted that the British subsidiary's operadons were among those most likely to be cut in keeping with a Nether-lands plan to focus the company on its core truckmaking operations.

The cuts from Leyland DAF's motor-parts factory in Coventry, the first since the parent filed for protection from its creditors in the Netherlands on Tuesday, came as part of almost 1,600 British job losses announced Wednesday.

The Birmingham Council, the biggest local-government body of its kind in Britain, said it would shed 1,000 jobs to keep its budget within government targets. Eastern Elec-tricity said it would cut 200 jobs but hoped there would be no forced sep-arations, and Harper Collins Publishers Ltd. announced 256 job losses. Balding & Mansell, a printer. went into receivership, losing 47 of its 94 workers in the process.

Economic Affairs Minister Koos Andriessen of the Netherlands, who met Dutch trade unions on Wednes day, has said he believed DAF could survive by concentrating on its truckmaking core. Mr. Andriessen said DAF's restructuring "must now go the hard way" after DAF put itself in the hands of coun-appointed administrators when debt-re-structuring talks failed Tuesday.

The stock sale prompted Standard & Poor's Corp. to upgrade Chrysler's debt rating, leaving the auto-Industry analysts said this meant maker just shy of regaining investment grade.

Half of the proceeds from the sale will go directly to throwing out everything except DAF's heavy- and mid-weight truck Chrysler's pensioo fund. The other half will be held for factories, which are mainly based in the year in reserve, but Chrysler intends to contribute the Netherlands. Only the midall remaining funds to the pension fund at the end of weight trucks made by Leyland may survive, they said. The entire compa-

ny had about 12,650 jobs before the British layoffs on Wednesday. Analysts said a likely plan would be eliminating DAFs van and defense operations as well as its dealerfinancing unit, with the truck opera-tions going into a new company in which the Dutch state and financial institutions, including the current shareholders ABN-AMRO Holding NV and 1NG Groep NV, would have sizable stakes. ABN is also

DAF's biggest creditor. In London, the British government ruled out a loan to prop up the Leyland DAF subsidiary but said it was ready to arrange an alternative rescue package.

Michael Heseltine, the trade and industry minister, said the govern-ment could not offer loans to cover DAF's daily operations. "We will, as we have done recently, keep very closely in touch and we will certain ly be available to the company if they want to talk to us."

The sniping over who was to hlame for DAF's filing for protection from creditors, which under Dutch law requires court-appointed administrators to run the company, persisted on Wednesday.

ABN, the leader of DAF's bank-

ing syndicate, said Mr. Andriessen was wrong to say British banks forced the filing. He had said on Tuesday that three British banks asked for new data about DAF's financial status and breakup value. The Dutch and Flemish governments told the banks that a delay in the rescue package was unacceptable, and they refused to provide

short-term credit Hanne Wolf of ABN said Wednesday there was "no reason, looking at the position of the U.K. banks, to suspect that they were not willing to come to a conclusion." He said that "the question as to

where things went wrong" should be put to Mr. Andriessen. Press reports on Wedoesday

identified the banks as National Westminster, Barclays and Lloyds. Dutch reports earlier in the week named NatWest, Barclays and, Midlaod Baok, which said Wednesday it was incorrectly cited. (Reuters, UPI, AFX)

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

For readers desiring more information about the international Herald Tribune World Stock

A Success Story Rolls On For Seven-Eleven Japan

Services 104.58 103.97 +0.59 Wiscellaneous

By Tak Kumakura Bloomberg Business News

OKYO — While traveling through the United States during the 1960s, Toshifumi Suzuki, then a young executive with the supermarket operator Ito-Yokado Co., thought he spotted a trend. Convenience-store chains, with their speedy service and multiple outlets, were successfully catering to the needs of time-crumched Americans.

What's more, Mr. Suzuki, now chairman of Seven-Eleven Japan

Co., saw a way to shore up Ito-Yokado. The convenience stores

less imposing than supermar-kets, and likely to find easier acceptance among small-store owners in residential areas.
"We wanted to co-exist side stores," an official of Seven-Eleven Japan said.

It is now the largest operator of by side with mom-and-pop convenience stores in Years later, Mr. Suzuki took

over a fledgling Seven-Eleven franchise group and gave it a decidedly Japanese spin. Today, amid the offerings of Coca-Cola and M&Ms, the stores feature cod roe

rice balls and miso soup with dried tofu.

The Seven-Eleven story in Japan is a most unusual success story. Proving that turnaround is fair play, two years ago Seven-Eleven and Ito-Yokado bought a 70 percent controlling interest in Dallasbased Southland Corp., the original franchisor of the U.S. and the Japanese convenience store. Southland was having financial troubles after an unproceeded diversification such

Japanese convenience store. Southland was having mandain that bles after an unsuccessful diversification push.

Under Mr. Suzuki's leadership, the company has emerged as the largest operator of convenience stores in Japan, with a 37 percent market share. It also directly manages 57 stores in Hawaii.

And despite the economic hard times in Japan of late, Seven-Eleven Japan looks recession-proof, with its customers now safely locked into the habit of stopping by the convenience store.

Better yet, the company announced a dividend increase Wednesday. It said it would raise its payout to 34 yen (27 cents) per share for the year to February, from the previous 32 yen. It also will offer a stock split. For each existing share the company will offer 0.1 new

At the same time, the company is expanding the definition of a See STORES, Page 13

NAFTA Study Finds **Both Gains and Pains**

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive assessment of the North American Free Trade Agreement by a federal agency has found that the pact will help overall U.S. economic output and employment slightly, while producing job losses in the auto, household-appliance and clothing industries.

The study by the International Trade Commission, an independent federal agency, but-tresses claims made for the agreement by former President George Bush and rebuts some of the criocism from labor unions and some members of Congress who have predicted huge job losses.

The study, to be made public later this week, has been awaited on Capitol Hill and at the White House as the first independent evaluation of the pact's ments.

If approved by Congress, the pact would remove over the next 15 years virtually all import-export barriers among the United States, Canada and Mexico.

President Bill Clinton promised during the campaign to negotiate three side agreements covering workers' rights, envi-ronmental issues and import surges, but said he would not renegotiate the basic text.

Eurocurrency Deposits

394-394

7 %-7 % 5%-5% 7 %-7 % 5 %-5 %

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, muddled that issue, however, when he said at his confirmation hearing that he hoped to address the sugar industry's concerns through one of the side agreements.

to 52 million shares could be sold.

The International Trade Commission's report concluded that if the NAFTA accord was approved, employment would eventually drop by up to 5 per-cent in the automotive and ciothing industries, and up to 15 percent in the major household-appliance, glass and ceramio-tile industries.

The report attributed the job losses to extra competition from Mexican imports and construction of new factories there.

But the study estimated that compared with employment forecasts without the agreement, total employment with the pact would gradually rise by up to eight-hundredths of a percentage point in the United States, up to six-tenths of a percentage point in Canada and up to 6.6 percent in Mexico.

The commission's report also projected that the long-term effect would be to increase annual economic output by up to three-tenths of 1 percent in the United States, by up to five-tenths of I percent in Canada and hy up to 16.2 percent in Mexico.

Herald Tribune.

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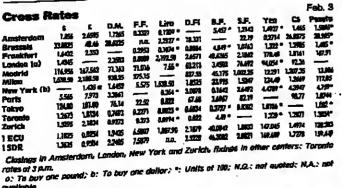
Registration Fee

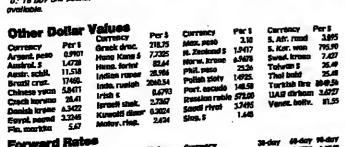
US \$565.00 valid until March 9, 1993. On-site Registration US \$595.00.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES





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Brighter Economy Lifts Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches NEW YORK - Enthusiasm over an improving economic outlook sent Wall Street stocks sharply higher Wednesday, as investors poured money into mutual funds.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45.12, to 3,328.67, and rising issues outnumbered decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by a 2to-I margin. Volume was heavy at 342.53 million shares, up from 269.25 million traded on Tuesday. The Nasdaq over-the-counter index ended at 8 record 708.67, up

N.Y. Stocks

3.55 points. It was joined by new highs in the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, up 4.65, to 447.20, and the New York Stock Exchange index, up 2.47, to 246.45.

The Dow Jones transportation sverage jumped 13.70 to an all-time closing high of 1,542.48, routing the previous record of 1,532 set Sept. 5. 1989, amid a wave of buyout activity and speculation in

the airline industry.

Stocks are benefiting from "the action of the market itself and the huge rush of money into the hands of aggressive portfolio managers," said Michael Metz, chief investment officer at Oppenheimer & Co. They're getting desperate to em-

Stocks surged as the yield on the

U.S. benchmark 30-year bond hovered just above its six-year low of 7.22 percent. Treasury bonds rose about 1/4 point after the government confirmed it would sell fewer long-term securities at next week's quarterly sale than in its last auction, an effort to reduce interest

"The stock market loves low interest rates and no inflation," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/Twenty-First Advisers. "Now, you're getting a combination of this and good earnings."

Chrysler was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, up ¼ to 39 after selling 46 million shares at \$38.75 each. The secondary offering was larger than originally expected and at a higher price. Glaxo, the second-most active is-

sue, rose % to 19%, recouping some of its recent losses. Citicorp pre-ferred class P followed, unchanged at 17% in dividend related dealings.

In active over-the-counter trading Dell Computer slumped 3% to 41% after the personal computer manufacturer said the government is still looking into its accounting practices and foreign-curreacy

Allied-Signal jumped 2% to 61% after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 98 cents a share, up from 83

(Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

POUND: A Record Low

(Continued from page 1)

which it said it would be guided by a basket of economic indicators. The latest interest rate cut blew that framework out the window." said Peter Laxton, foreign ex-change adviser to Barclays Bank. He and others noted that BI the

time of the cut, inflation was already ocaring the top of the Trea-

Foreign Exchange

sury's stated target range and that the narrow measure of the money supply looked like it would soon exceed it, something which statis-tics released Wednesday show it has now done, Instead of raising interest rates or at least holding them, the government shocked the market by lopping off another full

percentage point.
To make matters worse, one of the reasons the government subse-quently cited for the interest rate cut was a disappointingly weak figure for December retail sales, a series that the Treasury had never indicated it would monitor, much less explicitly target.

"Once you have taken the trouble to unveil a strategy, it does not help your credibility if you ignore it," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist with DKB International.

Recent government claims that it is closely watching the pound, that

it still cares about inflation and that it plans no imminent cuts in interest rates have fallen on deaf

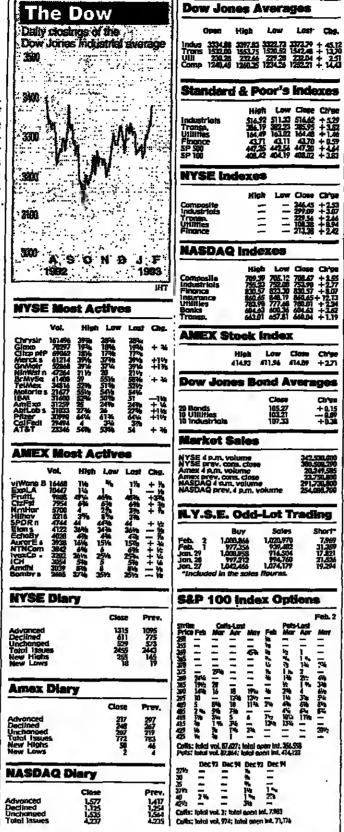
ears in the currency markets. "I cannot think of any reason to hold sterling at this point," said one currency dealer,

In trading on Wednesday, the pound fell to a record low against the mark, while the Bank of England's currency index of sterling against a basket of currencies also registered record depths. The pound also continued its dizzying descent against the dollar, and prompted expectations of more of the same in coming weeks.

The British stock market hit record levels Wednesday, bolstered by hopes of further cuts in interest rates. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares gained 39.4 points, or 1.39 percent, to close at 2,873.8.

While the pound struggled to re-cover, the dollar was bolstered by further signs of U.S. economic growth. Reuters reported. The dol-lar rose to 1.6452 DM on Wednesday from 1.6420 on Tuesday.

It also rose to 1,5247 Swiss francs from 1.5225 francs and climbed to 5.5750 French francs from 5.5225 francs. The dollar was quoted at 124.40 yen, little changed



Lego Plans U.S. Theme Park

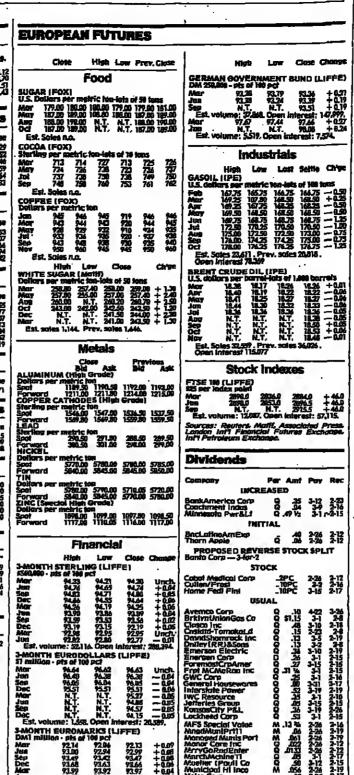
COPENHAGEN — Lego plans to open its second family amusement park outside Denmark in either Virginia or California at the end of the

park outside Denmark in either Virginia or California at the end of the 1990s, the toy company amounced Wednesday.

It said that the choice between Carlsbad, California, and Prince William County, in Virginia, would be made in June. The attractions will be inspired by Legoland in Denmark, which cootains a small world of famous buildings made of 35 million plastic bricks.

The toymaker announced last year it would open its first foreign park on the site of the Windsor Safari Park, west of London, in the spring of 1996.

Lego World, which is a division of the Lego group handling the development of Lego Parks outside Denmark, expects a total investment in the American approximated park of the best 600 million legent 1906. the American amusement park of about 600 million kroner (\$95 million).



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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Russia Firm to Loft Motorola Satellites

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Motorola Inc. announced Wednesday that Krunichev Enterprise of Russia would launch 21 satellites as part of the company's Iridium communications network.

Motorola also said that Krunichev had agreed to invest \$40 million in its \$3.37 billion network, which is intended to provide worldwide person-

to-person communications via a network of 66 satellites. Krunichev built many of the former Soviet Union's airborne platforms, including the Mir space station and various space modules. Kramicher said it would load seven Iridium satellites onto three Proton rockets for

The Krunichev investment requires approval by the U.S. government. McDonnell Douglas Corp. has said it would launch most of the Indiam satellites. The network is scheduled to start operations in 1998.

Salomon Profit Surged in 4th Quarter

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Surging revenue from trading part. Salomon Inc. into the black for the fourth quarter, with a \$143 million profit compared with a \$29 million loss in the same period a year earlier, the Wall Street firm announced Wednesday.

The company's stock climbed \$2.75 to finish at \$39.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. Salomon said it had profited from the wide gap between borrowing rates and lengthing costs. Most Wall Street firms have

between borrowing rates and lending costs. Most Wall Street firms have reported lower earnings for the latest quarter, as revenue from investment

banking and trading fell.

For the full year, Salomon said earnings advanced 8.5 percent to \$550 million, from \$507 million in 1991. Excluding charges to pay a fine following a scandal over manipulation of Treasury bond auctions, Salomon earned B record \$714 million.

GM Sales Abroad Set Record in 1992 DETROIT (AFP) - General Motors Corp. said Wednesday it had

sold a record 2.48 million vehicles ontside North America last year, a gain of 3.3 percent over 1991 and the eighth straight year of record interna-

Sales in Europe rose to 1.78 million vehicles, after 1.72 million in 1991.

The sharpest gain was in Italy, where 150,000 vehicles were sold, up 36-percent from a year earlier. Sales grew 18.2 percent in France.

Asia-Pacific region sales fell to 263,400, after 291,500 in 1991.

New House Completions Sink 4.6%

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of new houses completed in December fell 4.6 percent to 1.184 million, government figures showed Wednesday, suggesting that building activity had tapered off during the winter.

But analysts said that given the pickup in housing starts in recent months, a rising number of housing completions should follow within months. In November, housing completions rose a revised 8.9 percent to 1.241 million, according to the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

For the Record

Citibank said Wednesday it had agreed to sell most of its \$2.3 billion Arizona banking unit to Norwest Corp. of Minneapolis, marking a retreat from the bank's plans for national expansion. It said recent Arizona bank mergers had made it difficult to compete effectively.

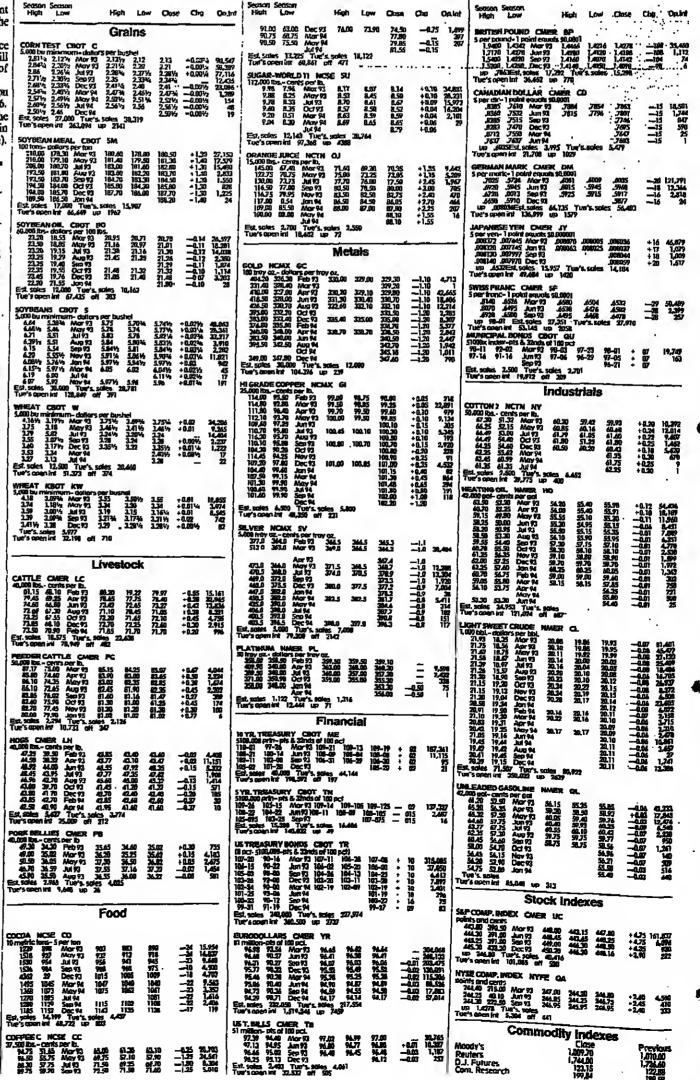
(AP)

AlliedSignal Inc. said Wednesday that earnings in the fourth period rose 20 percent to \$138 million, from \$115 million s year earlier. Sales in the quarter rose to \$3.05 billion, from \$3 billion. (Bloomberg) Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. reported Wednesday that earnings in the fourth quarter climbed 11:6 percent to \$289 million, from 5259 million a year earlier, Sales advanced to \$3.4 billion from \$3.2

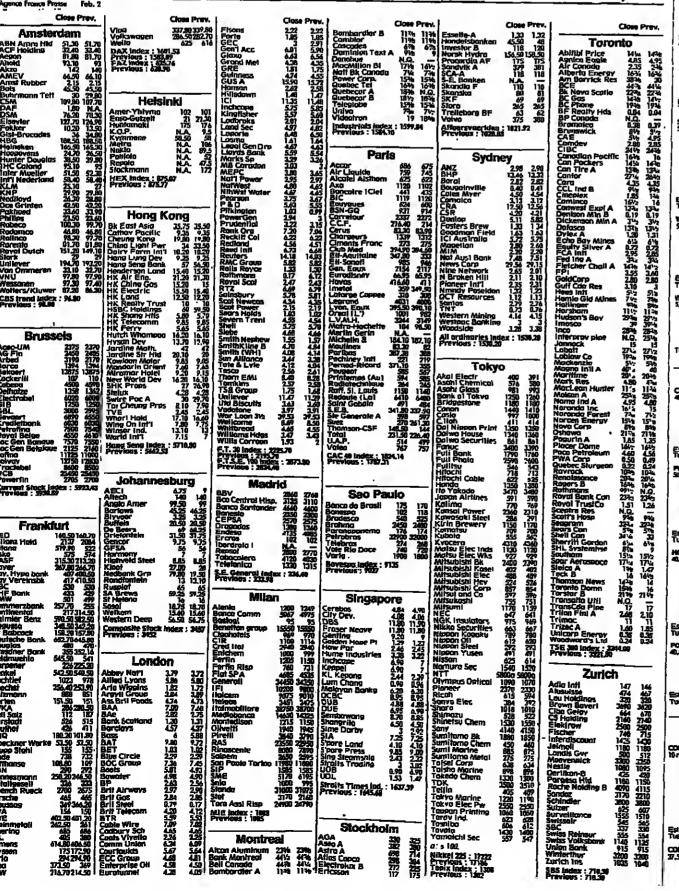
Major drug makers are failing to keep promises to limit cost increases for prescription drugs, with some costs rising three or four times the inflation rate, according to a Congressional study disclosed Wednesday. (UPI)

U.S. FUTURES

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS



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Opposition In France Warns U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disponences PARIS - The center-right opposition in France, expected to take power after parliamentary elections next month, fired warning shots Wednesday at the United States over trade sanctions.
Former President Valery Gis-

card d'Estaing, an outside candi-date to head the next government. said he had detected a shift toward protectionism in the United States that threatened to plunge the world into a 1930s-style depression.

The European Community has criticized the administration of Presiden! Bill Clinton for imposing stiff duties on steel imports to counter alleged dumping and to shur out European suppliers of goods and services in retaliation for discrimina-tion against U.S. companies.

Pascal Lamy, chief aide to the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, warned that Mr. Clinton's "aggressive attitude" could lead to an all-out trade war with Europe. The current Socialist government in Paris has joined the chorus of disapproval of the new U.S. ad-

In Tokyo, meanwhile, a top official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it was "very probable" that Japan would raise objections within the world trade talks to U.S. duties imposed on Japanese steel exports.

Earlier this week, a senior U.S. Commerce Department aide, Joseph Spetrini, said the imposition of stiff duties on foreign steel was not a Clinton administration "policy" decision but only a legal action. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

OECD Warns Britain Over Inflation Risk

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Unless Britain acts promptly to prevent a new inflationary spiral, it risks losing the benefits resulting from the devaluation of sterling and the subsequent sharp decline in interest rates, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned in a report issued Wednesday.

The paramount need is to "ensure that the weakened currency does not result in higher underlying inflation and that the budget deficit is reined in," said the DECD's annual survey of the British

Otherwise, the organization said. Britain risks repeating its failed slop-go policies of previous years, with devaluation feeding a price and wage spiral that aborts the recovery.

At best, by the end of 1994, the DECD sees the devaluation and

interest-rate cuts leading to only "somewhat higher levels of output."

It projects British growth to pick up only gradually, "perhaps reaching its potential rate of 2.5 percent during the course of 1994." That would compare with last year's decline of 1 percent and an expected growth rate for 1993 of 1.3 percent.

Wage behavior will critically determine the extent to which sterling's depreciation will have positive effects on the real economy," the report said. "The more wages respond to slack in the labor market, and the less they respond to price increases from depreciation, the better will be inflation performance, international competitiveness, juh opportunities and prospects for growth."

While wage settlements in the past year have declined, the OECD said "it is striking that throughout the recession, those in work have continued to receive real wage gains" - a marked contrast to other countries experiencing slowdowns.

The risk of losing inflation gains over the medium term is not negligible." it said. The OECD projects a slowing-down in the rise of consumer prices to 4.2 percent in 1994 from 5.2 percent this year and 5.4 percent in

1992. Unemployment is expected to continue to rise, to almost 11 percent, up from 10.1 percent last year, and then to decline gradually. The report also highlights a difference of opinion on how sharply government spending needs to be cut. The OECD notes that publicsector borrowing grew last year to 6.5 percent of gross domestic

product, from 0.8 percent in 1990. The OECD estimates "roughly 70 percent of the increase" reflects cyclical factors, but the report notes that the British Treasury believes that the cyclical downturn accounts for all of the increase, In any event, the OECD said, with the expected boost to demand coming from lower interest rates and the exchange rate, "fiscal

consolidation is now undoubtedly called for.

Sprint and Alcatel Set Venture

WASHINGTON - Sprint Corp. of the United States and the French telecommunications-equipment maker Alcatel NV said Wednesday they had formed a joint venture to develop and market data networks to business customers worldwide.

The joint venture, to be called Alcatel Data Networks, will eventually have 1.000 employees drawn from both companies and annual sales of about \$300 million, according to the president of Sprint International, Paolo Guidi.

Alcatel Data Networks will he 51 percent-owned by Alcatel and 49 percent-owned by Sprint, and will have its headquarters in Paris, with its U.S. unit in Reston, Virginia. The parent companies said the

had not decided how much east they would inject into the venture. Sprint has installed more than 200 private data networks for business and government customers through its Sprint International division. Alcatel NV's parent, Alcatel Alsthom, is the largest maker of telecommunications equipment.

Alcatel and Sprint said that they planned to combine their expertise in technology and marketing in order to speed the development and introduction of next-generation data-switching products.

These products will be based on asynchronous transfer mode. which allows voice, video and data to be beamed over public networks.

Moody's Cuts BAe's Ratings Blumberg Business News

LONDON - Moody's Investors Service downgraded British Aerospace PLC's debt on Wednesday, citing a weak commercial aircraft market. BAe is one of the four partners in the Airbus consortium.

Moody's cut the senior debt rating of BAe and several affit-iates to A3 from A2, a small change that leaves the bonds well within lower half of the investment-grade categories. BAe's commencial paper was cut to Prime-2 from Prime-1.

The agency said it was concerned about BAe's commercial aircraft operations despite a cash infusion coming from Taiwan Aerospace Corp. as part of a joint venture.

products are based on the datatransmission standards X-25 and

Frame Relay. The venture will have an established customer base of more than 300 large-scale networks, directly and through its key distributors.

John Holmblad, vice president

and general manager of private net-works for Sprint International, said Alcatel Data Network's main com-Sprint's and Alcatet's existing petitors would be Northern Telecom

15 percent of the world market; Siemens AG of Germany, with just under 15 percent, and Ericsson Telecom AB of Sweden, with a slightly smaller share than Siemens.

Pierre Guichet, ehairman and chief executive of Alcatel CIT, will be chairman of the joint venture. Mr. Guidi will be vice chairman.

Shares in Alcatel Alsthom surged to 636 francs (\$116) on the Paris Bourse after the company said it was going to announce a major deal in telecommunications But the stock closed only three francs higher at 625 francs.

The data-transmission market has grown at 20 percent a year up to now, said Jozef Cornu, the Alcatel executive vice president "Apart from mobile phones, this is the fastest-growing telecommunica-tions market," he said.

Mr. Cornu said industry esti-mates put the European market at 5.6 billion European currency units (\$6.7 hillion), of which 3.3 billion Ecus is local-area networks, which are installed on a single site, and 2.3 billion Ecus is wide-area networks. which operate across different

in a related development, the Singapore agent for Alcatel Alsthom, Communication & Net-work Systems, won a 43 million Singapore dollar (\$26 million) order Wednesday for high-speed transmission equipment from Sin-gapore Telecommunications Pte. |Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Brazil Studies

VW Plan to Give

Beetle a New Life

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

spokesman for Volkswagen AG

confirmed Wednesday that it

planned to restart production of its

still awaiting approval from the

government. It has been seven

years since VW's Brazil unit rolled

The new president, ltamar Fran-

co, apparently has asked VW to

restart production at the unit. Au-

tolatina, a joint venture with Ford

Motor Co., because he feels Brazil

ians need an affordable ear. Labor

Minister Walter Barelli also said it

The president of Autolatina

Pierre Alain De Smedt, said the

could create up to 1,000 johs.

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Beetle" model in Brazil hut was

WDLFSBURG, Germany - A

Very briefly:

ources Reuters AFP

Investor's Europe

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DAX

Statoil, Norway's government-owned oil company, said that its production had been reduced by half by severe North Sea storms that shut down the region's largest oil field. Statiford.

 Canal Plus SA, the France-based pay-television company, said its
consolidated sales rose 12.4 percent to 7.87 billion francs (\$1.43 billion) in 1992, from 7.00 hillion francs in 1991.

 Italy's inflation rate was up 4.3 percent in January from a year earlier. the lowest year-to-year increase since June 1987, the government said. • British Airways PLC said its passenger load factor declined to 65.7 percent in January from 66.5 percent a year earlier.

Bechtel Energy Resources Corp. is to begin drilling a test well in western Siberia as part of a major gas development project it is negotiating with the Russian government, a Houston newspaper reported. • BfG Bank AG said it had a net loss of around 1.1 hillion Deutsche marks

(\$675 million) in 1992, compared with a net profit of 9.3 million DM in 1991. It attributed the 1992 loss mostly to nonperforming loans. • ICI Pharmaceuticals Group, a unit of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, said it was "keenly aware" of the debate over U.S. health-care costs

and would limit price increases to 4 percent in 1993. • The EC Commission is investigating a 186 billion lire (\$123 million)

subsidy by a provincial government in Italy to the paper maker Cartiere del Garda, part of the German publishing concern Bertelsmann AG.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFX

Russia to Denationalize Jet Maker

Bull's Zenith Recovers Part Of U.S. Air Force Contract

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Zenith Data Systems Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of the French-state-controlled Groupe Bull, has won back part of a contract it lost to provide the U.S. Air Force with 300,000 computers. In the third time the contract has been awarded, Zenith was chosen Tuesday along with Government Technology Services Inc. for the \$724 million deal. They will compete with each other for

dozens of smaller orders from various military commands. Zenith lost the contract in December because some of its monitors did not comply with requirements for U.S.-made content. Zenith was among a slew of companies that had complained the original contract was improperly awarded to CompuAnd Computer Corp. and Sysorex Information Systems Inc. because their applications were the only ones among dozens that did not contain minor, technical errors. The Air Force withdrew that award in January 1991, then gave Zenith the contract on Sept. 8, 1992.

Group Set to Buy Control of Adidas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LAUSANNE, Switzerland -The French businessman Bernard Tapie is planning to sell his major-ity stake in Adidas AG to a group of French shareholders led by Credit Lyonnais, the economie daily Agefi reported Wednesday.
The four shareholders — the

Crédit Lyonnais unit Clinvest; Assurances Générales de France; the Union des Assurances de Paris unit Banque Worms, and Gilherte Beaux — agreed to raise their joint stake in Adidas to 51 percent from 22 percent, the newspaper said.

A Crédit Lyonnais spokesman said Robert Louis-Dreyfus, chief executive of Saatchi & Saatchi Co... also may join. [AFX, Remers] percent in its main product lines in

APPLIANCE: Electrolux Slips

(Continued from first finance page) chip companies as the reporting season for results gets under way. "One of the blue chips balving its

dividend paves the way for others to follow suit," said Tania Uljas. analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London. "It's a hit of a stigma in the Swedish market for companies to cut dividends," she added. While sales were nearly un-Barclays, referring to Swedish cor-

changed for Electrofux at 80.40 billion kronor in 1992, from 79.03 billion kronor in 1991, the strength of the dollar against the Swedish currency after it was floated last year led to a boost in the sales figures. Fourth-quarter sales, for example, rose 11 percent and this was due mainly to the currency's effective devaluation of 20 percent against the dollar in the weeks following the float on Nov. 19.

Electrolux's only forecast was a troubled one. The company said it saw a drop of 3 percent to 5 percent in European demand for major appliances in 1993.

European demand fell by 1 to 2

1992, the company said, while the market in the United States rose by about 5 percent.

"I would guess we'll see growth of the same order there this year," Leif Johansson, group managing director, said at a news conference. "In general, we feel there won't be that much good news in the 1992 results season," said Ms. Uljas at

porate results generally. She added that there was a risk that SKF AB, the ball-bearing maker, and Trelleborg AB, the mining and industrial group, could also out their dividends. SKF will report its results for 1992 on Feb. 25 and Trelleborg on March 11.

Ian Macleod of Natwest Securities in Paris said that the dividend cut hy Electrolux suggested recov-ery in the United States might not be sufficient to offset European market declines. "It certainly is not a confident

signal of what is going to happen in 1993," he said. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

company could begin production

as early as July or August and make 100 Beetles a day. The car would be priced at about

(AFX, Renders)

MOSCOW - The Russian aircraft company Sukhoi, maker of some of the world's top military jets, will be privatized within three

years, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

The business daily Commersant said the Committee on State Property initially would hold a 50 percent interest but would sell it to private investors over the next two years. Employees and management are expected to control the remaining stock, but the state will have a veto over major management decisions for three years.

It will be the first hig Russian arms maker to be denationalized.

NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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NASDAO prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year. Div YM PE 100s 914 145 672 174 1.1401976 26 2.65e 4.2 20 3.5 34 2.75 15.3 ... 3.75 15.3 .550 .00 .70 .12 13 24 3 .40 .12 2.75 19:0 B + + + + 1-1-1 - - + 13 22 +16 40.00 1,1 28 2.04 5.5 10 8 255 1.5 8 506 508 10 7 2 73 20 10 7 2 10 948 21 21 1.00 9.5 2 23 Ideach be described to the second of the sec .10e 1.2 .05a 3 1.44 48 50 157 18 80 27 15 90 28 17 90 28 17 105 27 107 77 108 7 .24 .56 .78

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> 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG

Avoi de paiement d'un troisième dividende de liquidation Le liquidateur de la société "PRI-TECH", LA COMPAGNIF, FINAN-(TERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE à Paris, a décidé la mise

A partir du 5 Février 1993, un dividende de USS 90, par action sera versé contre remise du certifica au parteur "PRI-TECH". Tant dividende qui n'ama pas été réclamé lors de la elôture des opérations de liquidation sera versé à la Cuesce de Causignation à Luvernbourg. Les patiements de ce troissème dividende de liquidation se ferom apprès de la "BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A., 20 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 1,2535 Lavernbourg, et auprès de la "COMPAGNIE FINAN-CIFRE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE" à Paris, 47 Rue du Landaure Sant-Horaco.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Crackdown Hits China **Stock Prices**

HONG KONG — Stock prices fell in China on Wednesday as the authorities in Shanghai announced they would crack down on local investors who were buying B shares reserved for foreigners.

The Credit Lyonnais All China Index fell 35.40 points, or 0.95 percent, to close at 3,676.40. The Chinese exchanges trade

two kinds of issues - A shares, which can only be legally owned by Chinese citizens, and B shares, which are restricted to foreign

For the past month, however, Chimese authorities have looked the other way while local brokers sold B shares to Chinese citizens.

"In China they try to test suthority to the limits," said Elizabeth Cheng, head of research at Wardley James Capel Ltd. "Now that China has repeated its original rule it should quiet the B share market

The Credit Lyonnais Shanghai B share sector index fell 73.88 points, or 7 percent, closing at 981.02. Turnover was high at \$4.34 million. The Shanghai A share sector index fell 30.09 points, or 0.34 percent, to close at 8,932.28

Despite the declines, the selling m the B share market should only be over the short term, analysts

"Investors are still expecting 1992 results to be quite good with some sort of generous stock bonus or dividend," said Richard Wong, China analyst at Sun Hung Kai Securities. In the long term the market is promising. The local B share problem will only cause short-term selling."

In Shenzhen, the official crackdown on B share sales had little effect, brokers said. The Shenzhen B sector index climbed 20.98 points, or 1.65 percent, to 1,289.25,

Hong Kong Sale Sets Record Wharf Gets Diamond Hill Development Site

HONG KONG - A choice plot of governmentowned land here was sold for a record price at a auction Wednesday, exceeding most market expectations and giving business confidence a boost. The sale came only hours after the government

ruled out lifting its eurbs on the property market.

The Diamond Hill site in Kowloon, which has been slated for a high-rise residential development, was sold to Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., 8 unit of World International Group, for 3.53 billion Hong Kong

Two other Hong Kong investment giants. Cheung Kong (Holdings) and New World Development, also bid for the property.

The previous record price paid for a piece of government land was 3.35 billion dollars, for a plot in the Wanchai district in 1989. Asia's tallest office tower now stands on the site.

The sale of the 1.7 million square font (153,000 square meter) Diamond Hill site was closely watched by investors as a barometer of confidence

in the future of Hong Kong. Concerns about the colony's political future after it returns to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 and about the slump in the residential property market have dominated the Hong Kong husiness scene for

The auctioneer at the government land auction, John Bishop, welcomed the outcome of the Dia-mond Hill sale. "The price and the numerous bidders were above our expectations," he said. The development takes a long time to complete, so it shows market confidence is quite good. Adrian Ngan, associate director at the brokerage Vickers Ballas, said, "This sort of iovestment, and we're talking 5 billion Hong Kong dollars including building costs, is a vote of confidence."

The price was in the middle of a range of forecasts by property analysts, who had foreseen a price between 3 billion dollars and 4 billion dol-

Mr. Bishop said that the site might have sold for more if the Hong Kong financial secretary, Hamish Macleod, had not ruled out an imminent easing of the current ceiling on mortgages.

Mr. Macleod made the announcement after meeting Wednesday with property developers who have called for the mortgage ceiling to be relaxed. At present, banks are allowed to lend only up to 70 percent of B property's price.

The rule was designed to discourage speculation in the property market, and the effect has been to push prices down by as much as 15 percent since last summer.

Mr. Macleod argued that it was too early to relax the curb, claiming that the gains made over the past few months would be thrown away. Still, he said the situation would be kept under review.

Peter Woo, chairman of World International Group, plans to develop the Diamond Hill site in a joint venture with Wharf, World International and Hongkong Realty & Trust Co. —all part of World International (Holdiogs) Ltd.

"This acquisition fits relevantly with Wharf's long-term investment agenda," said John Hung, executive director of Wharf. The company already had 3 million square feet of retail space in the same (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Japan Takes Profits Ahead of Rate Cut

TOKYO - The stock market is after Thursday depended on how already asking for more than the cut of 0.75 percentage point in the be to further monetary, fiscal and official discount rate that the Bank of Japan is preparing to give it this

With the easing almost a sure thing, investors took profits on the market's recent gains and began to wonder if the government would take any further steps to boost the

"A rate cut has been well digested by the market, but the rate cut plus something could help us push higher," said Hajime Nakajima, s broker at Cosmo Securities. "Now the market is hoping and waiting for that plus-something to appear."

The Nikkei average finished 35.72 points higher at 17,222.03 on Wednesday. It had gained as much as 232.87 points at midafternoon. The Nikkei rose on six of the last

seven days on hopes of the rate cut, jumping more than 5 percent. NHK public television reported Wedoesday afternoon that the Bank of Japan was set to cut the discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 2.5 percent on Thursday. The report, later confirmed by B senior government official, cappe a flurry of similar predictions in the

media over the past few days.

Brokers said that what happened open government officials would policy measures to help the economy and stocks.

The chief economist at Sumitomo Bank, Toshio Ito, said, "In the current situation, where the degree of downturn has been intensifying, a rate cut would help halt the downturn. But monetary policy takes time to have an effect and we can't expect such a policy alone to improve the economy soon."

The central bank cut the discount rate five times from 6.5 percent in July 1991 to 3.25 percent as of July 1992. The expected new rate of 2.5 percent matches Japan's postwar low, and investors fear more cuts would be difficult. "Investors will certainly not start

selling even if they say a 0.75 point cut is fully discounted," said Masaharu Sakudo of Tachibana Securities. "But if 2.5 percent looks like the last level, any favorable reaction in the market will be limited." George Nimmo of SBCI Securities said, "If they cut it this sharply,

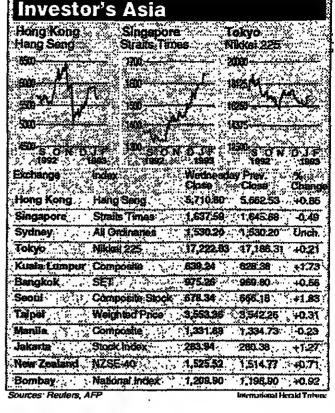
it can imply that this will be the las The five previous cuts have had

Instead, the Nikkei fell an average 1,000 points in the week after each

Other government measures, especially heavy buying of stocks by public peosioo and insurnoce fuods, have uoderpinned stock prices. But investors have little reason to keep buying until the economy and corporate profits show

"The market currently is fairly valued," said Pelham Smithers, an analyst with Cresvale Inc. "But the upside is limited by a wealth of elling pressure above these levels, while downside support requires a continuing high level of government vigilance." (Reuters, AFP)

signs of improving.



Very briefly:

صكذا من الاعل

• Taiwan has revived plans to privatize Chiao Tung Bank, Farmers Bank little visible impact on the market. of China and Ching Kno Insurance Co. this year after a delay caused by a stock market slump in October.

w Indonesia posted a rise in inflation of 2.92 percent in January, the highest in 11 years, after fuel prices went up nearly 30 percent.

· Asahi Glass Co. said it expected its parent pretax profit to be lower than the 4.8 billion yen (\$38 million) forecast previously due to weakening

· Fujitsu Ltd. has introduced low-priced desktop computers in the Japanese market with the cheapest costing less than 200,000 yen (\$1,600). • NEC Corp. has launched a joint venture to produce and market personal computers with Scopus Technologia of Brazil.

• Seiko Epson Corp. has developed a robot that is cited in the 1994 issue of the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's smallest. The robot measures 11 millimeters (0.43 inches) wide, 12.4 mm long and 10.8 mm high, and is designed to move toward light.

 Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. said an international banking consortium won the right to finance AsiaSat 2, a commercial satellite, set for orbit in 1994. AFP, Reuters, AFX, UPI, Bloomberg

STORES: The Big Success Story at Seven-Eleven Japan Keeps Rolling On Though Seven-Eleven is already take advantage of its distribution: 45.06 billion yen for the half-year

just selling groceries and other coovenience items, Seven-Eleven has logue import service to take advan-tage of the worldwide Seven Eleven eased. network.

It has also dipped into financial services. Today, many consumers can use their local Seven-Eleven to route their telephooe and electricity bills to area utilities.

convenience store. In addition to No. I in its sector, there may be and marketing elout. more room for growth, analysis said. In 1991, restrictions that once longer protected," said Kaori Fuse, started a "Shop America" cata- kept big store chains from setting, an analyst at S. G. Warburg. "One

> This should mean much more competition in the convenience be pleased with Seven-Eleven's sucstore sector. Analysts believe momand-pop stores may opt to join the

"This means small stores are no

period that ended Aug. 31. Earnings per share were 85.14 yen, up 0.95 percent from a year before. of their few choices for survival is profit will increase by 9 percent on the year to about 85 billion yen. to convert to a well-known conveniegoe store.

cess. Though the economy is sliding, the company reported a rise of Seven-Eleven franchise network to 5.1 percent in current profit to

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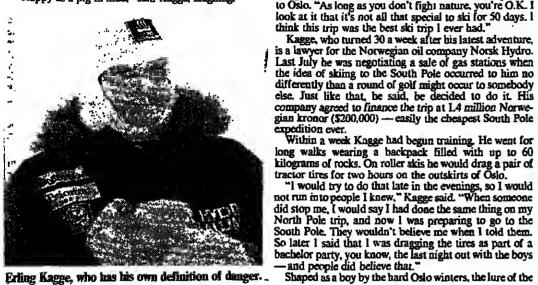
SPORTS SKIING ANTARCTICA

A Norwegian's South Pole Epic, With Chocolate Cake for Dessert

By Ian Thomsen

From a fog of swirling ice appeared Erling Kagge of Norway, smiling and waving, the first human to conquer the South Pole alone and unassisted. He arrived the afternoon of Jan. 7, having walked or skied 10 hours a day in minus 15 to minus 35 degrees centigrade (5 to minus 31 Fahrenheit) temperatures for almost 50 days, lugging a heavy sled behind him — having neither shaved nor showered, nor even changed his underwear, since an airplane dropped him at the edge of Antarctica 1,310 kilometers (820 miles) away.

"How do you feel?" said a man approaching him "Happy as a pig in mud," said Kagge, laughing.



beer and was describing his expedition to an audience of 100 at the South Pole science base. No emergency gear had been airdropped to him, no supply depots to meet him, not even contact by radio to cheer him along the way. He had carried everything he needed, plus a chocolate

At 1.88 meters (6 feet, 2 inches) tall, he weighed 84 kilograms (185 pounds), 10 kilos less than when he start-

'I was stronger when I arrived than when I'd left," Kagge said last weekend from London, on his way home to Oslo. "As long as you don't fight nature, you're O.K. I look at it that it's not all that special to ski for 50 days. I think this trip was the best ski trip I ever had." Kagge, who turned 30 a week after his latest adventure,

is a lawyer for the Norwegian oil company Norsk Hydro. Last July he was negotiating a sale of gas stations when the idea of skiing to the South Pole occurred to him no differently than a round of golf might occur to somebody else. Just like that, he said, be decided to do it. His company agreed to finance the trip at 1.4 million Norwegian kronor (\$200,000) - easily the cheapest South Pole

Within a week Kagge had begun training. He went for long walks wearing a backpack filled with up to 60 kilograms of rocks. On roller skis he would drag a pair of tractor tires for two hours on the outskirts of Oslo.

"I would try to do that late in the evenings, so I would not run into people I knew," Kagge said. "When someone did stop me, I would say I had done the same thing on my North Pole trip, and now I was preparing to go to the South Pole. They wouldn't believe me when I told them. So later I said that I was dragging the tires as part of a

again. In 1987, he and nine others sailed to Antarctica.

But then I wanted to do something physical," Kagge said. "People talk about the hard work of sailing, but the truth is that you often sit on your back and have a beer." In 1990, he and Borge Ousland became the first pair to ski maided to the North Pole. Once Kagge fell hip-deep

'All in all, it was almost depressing how easy it was. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me.

through ice into the ocean; later, he stumbled into a fivefoot crevasse. That, he said, was more dangerous than their confrontation with the polar bear.

"We knew the bear was going to charge, because that far north there's nothing to eat hut expedition members," Kagge said. "Because we only had handguns, we had to wait for him. While we were waiting Borge wanted to take a photo. So now you can see the photo of me smiling like a tourist with the bear behind me. After one minute the bear charged. At 8 meters we both fired into its chest. They can run 35-40 miles per hour, so it was very close."

rim 35-40 miles per hour, so it was very close.

His parents and friends no longer try to talk him out of such vacations. Kagge, who is single, said he was not afraid last Nov. 18 as he unloaded his gear at Berkner Island just south of the 79th degree south latitude. With a wave goodbye to the airplane crew, he began skiing south across the hard white plane with no landmark in sight. "I have friends who say they have been in danger for their life 50 times." Kagge said. "They have a lower level of 'danger' than I do. I've come close to sinking in the

do next.

He planned to ski 10 hours a day for two months. He ended up averaging 26 kilometers a day. His 125 kilogram sled included just over a kilo of food a day, a stove and fuel, a two-person tent, sleeping bag, mattress, books, a Walkman, 11 cassettes, medicine and tools. To save weight he brought no change of clothes. Yet he refused to leave garbage behind, instead packing it on his sled. His days began at 7 A.M. Within three hours he had

melted snow, inspected and repaired his gear, packed his tent and other belongings on the sled, and eaten a breakfast of oatmeal with fat made from cocoa and soya, a recipe he repeated during three daily 50-minute breaks. He had been ingesting fat since the summer, conditioning his body to convert it instantly to energy. From his pocket as he skied, he snacked on chocolate and raw bacon. Dinner was always dried means and mashed potatoes. "It tasted better every day," Kagge said.

Though he depended on a compass, he confirmed his position each night with a satellite transmitter that allowed friends in Norway to track his progress. The transmitter was capable of emitting preprogrammed messages from "Everything's O.K." to "Merry Christmas" to

"But the messages got to be too much back-and-forth between us, so I stopped using it," he said, "I'm a sociable kind of a guy. In Oslo in the evenings I like to go chasing girls, and sometimes also getting chased. But I wanted to do this alone. I wanted to experience how it is to be totally

At night he wrote in his diary and read from Oscar Wilde, J.D. Salinger, Herman Hesse, Taoist literature. On the go he listened to cassettes ranging from Beethoven to Prince. He thought about beautiful women and good food. He prospered amid the incoherency of perpetual sunlight and boundless ice. When the wind blew freezing

He felt and looked surprisingly good. His face, masked against the harsh headwinds, was surprisingly free of sores. Within two hours he had downed a coffee and a beer and was describing his expedition to an audience of sorial to 1927 he and pine other coiled to Arter the hard home.

Atlantic, but when I'm finished with a trip, I'm not thinking about it so much afterwards. I'm not thinking about thinking about thinking about how close I came. I'm thinking about what I want to for six hours until his hands grew warm enough to patch

"I thought about everything," he said. "One time I was the tent. thinking that if someone from the moon was looking. down on me, seeing me putting down my tent, walking straight south all day, putting up my tent again — that person would think I was nuts. Then I thought if the same person would make I was mus. I men I thought it the same person had seen me in Oslo, taking my bike to work every day, sitting in my office, coming home at the same time every night — the person would probably think that was

On Christmas Eve he stopped an hour early. For dessert. he had brought an outlandish cake of chocolate and nuts. He are half of it with a pot of hot chocolate while reading from the Bible of the half of the start from the Bible about the birth of Jesus. The other half of the cake he finished on New Year's Eve.

Kagge rested on two days — the first on Dec 7, before

Kagge rested on two days—the first on Dec. 7, before climbing a glacier to reach the Polar Plateau. Twice while hiking he fell hip-deep into crevasses, extricating himself carefully so as not to slip completely through. One morning as he chipped ice from his compass, he sliced open a finger. Those were his only close calls, he said.

"As I started closing in on the Pole, I let negative vibrations get into me," Kagge said. "But then I got out of that mood teepressing how easy it was — depressing because I would like to write a book about it. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me."

hoping more things would happen to me."

On the 50th day Kagge made sight of the South Pole, marked by its half-globe science base. Just then a stormy fog surrounded him. He began skiing more slowly. As he emerged from the fog, the base appeared massive.

Then suddenly I was crossing the landing strip, having to worry about being hit hy an airplane," he said. "That was how sharp of a change it was."

His hosts were surprised to see him. He had arrived 10

New Faces, New Life for Women's Bicycle Racing

By Samuel Abt emational Herald Tribune

PARIS - The queen - well, the queen bee - is dead, long live the queen bee. Jeannie Longo, who dominated and smothered women's hicycle racing in Europe for half a dozen years, has become beatable at age 34.

Now it's Leontien Van Moorsel, a decade younger, who wins the big races. Coincidentally or not, the sport appears to be coming out of

It was in one for a while, starting before 1989, when the Women's Tour de France completed its sixth and final run as a daily prologue to some stages of the real Tour de France. A lack of sponsors, the haplessness of some national teams and Longo's stranglehold on the yellow jersey, which she won for the last three years of the race, combined to kill the Women's

When it became a parallel event with the minor Tour of the European Community, the downgrading confirmed a waning of interest in comen's racing across Europe.

That began to change when Van Moorsel, a Dutchwoman, blosmed after she lost more than 13.5 kilograms (3) pounds). "A special tiet," Van Moorsel explains. "Vegetables, no-fat yogurt, a lot of fruit, a little bread, no meat, no spaghet-ii, no potatoes. Also I trained a lot." She lost 7 kilos the first year, 1990, and won the women's pursuit title at the world championships. Pared down to 51 kilos, Van Moorsel found she could climb with the best, including Longo. In 1991, during Longo's short-lived retirement, Van Moorsel easily

Last year, with the Frenchwom-

year race partly organized by Longo herself. In the 10-stage Women's Tour of the European Community, which Longo skipped in yet another fight with the French team, Van Moorsel won again.

The stage women's Tour, a first, where the French women were defending world champions? Her dreams faded last March when she crashed during a tune-up spark waiting. She beat me by six hundredths of a second and we hould recurred a lung. She was still team, Van Moorsel won again.

The stage women's Tour, a first, where the French women were defending world champions?

Her dreams faded last March when the size in Mexico and broke four ribs and punctured a lung. She was still team, Van Moorsel won again.

rule that no longer limits interna-tional races to national teams, That's a plus. It gives younger riders a chance to race internationally on regional teams."

Van Moorsel is straightforward about how it feels to be the best. "It feels very good," she said brightly. "It's better when there's competition and I think now it's better than a few years ago. I have competitors, good ones." These include Heidi Van de Vijver of Belgium, Luzia Zberg of Switzerland and Catherinc Marsal of France - third, fourth and fifth, respectively, in the Women's Tour.

To that list might be added Clig-net if last season is forgotten. "Like in mountain biking, in the World Cup you can toss out your best and worst races," Clignet said. "If 1 could, '92 is the year I'd toss."

She sighed. She doesn't sigh often. Not when she discusses the difficulties of uprooting berself from bicycle racing in the United States, where she was born in 1964, and starting again in France, her parents' native country. Not when she discusses the difficulties of being an epileptic and a crusader for a better understanding of epilepsy. Clignet entered 1992 with visions

won the world championship road of Olympic gold. Why not in pur-suit, in which she was French na-

an back in action, Van Moorsel tional champion in 1991? Or the on top of my game, Clignet re-beat her by nine seconds in the nine-stage Women's Tour, a first trial, where the French women 8:20 instead of 8 P.M. I'm not to sum up her lost year.

yet another fight with the French and punctured a lung. She was still recuperating by June, when the There are a lot more Tours now.

French national championships determined the road race and the team to the road race are also the road race and the team to the road race are also the road race and the road race are also the road race and the road race and the road race are also the road race are also the road race and the road race are also the road race are also the road race and the road race are also the road race are also the road race and the road race are also the road race are also the road race and the road race are also the road race

the road race and the team time a lot more international races on the calendar, which is going to help us a lot," said Marion Clignet, a French rider. She also liked the new rided which one rider was going to trial, she returned from the Games without a medal. "I just wasn't on form in the road race and I was also hurting," she said. "I had hip sur-"I had only two weeks to prepare gry shortly after and that's why I but going into the final I was really pulled out of the team time trial."

"Last season was mentally very tough," she said. "I battled over the epilepsy, I bartled through the seizures, I battled through the medication, I battled to train and learn Although Clignet was chosen for how to change countries and then

> "It seemed logical that for all the work I put in something good would happen," she added. "But



BLOWN OFF COURSE - Race officials gave in to high winds and blowing snow and postponed the opening event of the World Alpine Ski Championships in Morioka, Japan.

Football Needs Competitive AFC For Truly Super Entertainment

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — The marriage of sports at its highest level and entertainment at its highest level

was finally consummated Sunday.

The two bave always had, well, relationships, but nothing like this week in Southern California, particularly in the Rose Bowl. You couldn't get on an elevator in the Super Bowl hotel headquarters without bumping

into a Penny Mar-shall or Tony Ran-dall. Did you see singer Johnny Gill

at Magic's and Warren Moon's party? That's him, hugging Downtown Julie Brown, Yeah, between Chris Rock and Randall Cunningham. Was that Hammer and Neon Deion at Marcus Allen's fourday, four-night bash at the aviation museum? Couldn't have been, because they just arrived at Prince's new club. That doesn't even count all the faces you knew you knew, but couldn't match with a name: "Knots Landing! Karen's next door neighbor who got poisoned, then run over by a truck, right?" It's not enough to be on the cover of Sports Illustrated; the NFL wants People maga-

You could say this is all a one-shot deal, a coincidence because the Super Bowl was in LA, ing pad. There's no turning back. You think the NFL can go from Michael Jackson back to "Up With People?" Of course not. Anything less than. Hammer or Madonna next year in Atlanta will be a huge disappointment.

Between Brooks singing the national anthem, Jackson's halftime and a fireworks display at the end of the game, Buffalo's no-show almost got lost in the shuffle, but the NFL wasn't quite that lucky. All right, we're not going to waste our breath on the Bills because they're not worth it, other than to

say this is one of the few times where a club needs to keep most of the players and change the coaching staff. Billy Martin is what they need. Buddy Rvan might not be a bad idea. Come on, admit it,

you wished Ditka were coaching the Bills right after Kelly's second interception so he could put the fear of God into Kelly. We're going to move night past the Bills and ask the question: Can anybody in the AFC play this game?

Answer: Yes, the San Diego Chargers. They run the ball, they rip your face off on defense, and the two Bobbys — Beathard and Ross — know what

two Bobbys — Beathard and Ross — know what they're doing. I'm still not sold on Stan Humphries, but everything else appears to be in place, including an NFC attitude.

At this stage, the AFC shouldn't be worried about championships, just vital signs. Bill Parcells in New England — where he could win the division in two years — and Ryan as defensive coordinator/soon-to-be head coach in Houston are two steps in the right direction.

At first it was a joke, but you're starting to hear

At first it was a joke, but you're starting to hear it more and more with each 30-point AFC loss; the NFL should reconfigure the playoffs. Make 'em like the NCAA tournament; seed the teams one through 12. The AFC teams this season would have been Nos. 7 through 12. If you get four NFC teams in the next-to-last weekend, so be it. Fans could care less about conference affiliation. All they want to see is good football, which is what they usually get until the final Sunday in January.

How many more outcomes like this can the Super Bowl withstand? Of course its popularity is e. But don't you fa that the three showcase TV commercials on Super

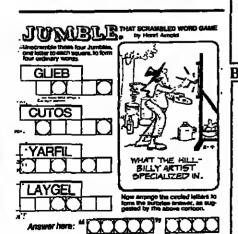
Sunday all featured basketball players: Michael Jordan, Shaquille O'Neal and Larry Bird.

The burning question now is what the league will do about Dallas. The Cowboys look a lot like the 1981 San Francisco 49ers, a team whose descendants won four Super Bowls and lost three other times in the NFC title game. The Cowboys have generally as much talent as anybody, are better coached and have an owner in Jerry Jones who will forge with full speed into the free agent marketplace. It's up to the Cowboys whether they'll he a one-year wonder like the 1985 Bears, or a team that's in your face every January for the long run. Bet on the latter.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DO YOU MEAN HE CAN'T COME IN HERE? THIS IS A PET STORE, ISN'T IT? AND HE'S A PET, ISN'T HE?..."



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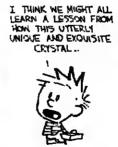


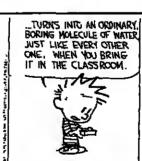














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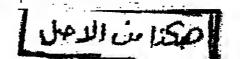




GARFIELD



Printed by Newsfax International, London, Registered as a newspaper at the post office.



SPORTS

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NEW YORK - They remembered him as a laughing boy, sweet and bright, who graced their home for two weeks one summer. And then he oright, who graced their nome for two weeks one summer. And then ne came back into their lives as the beavyweight champion of the world. In the summer of 1975, Bob and Sandy Goldstein, newly moved from Manhattan to suburban Scarsdale, took a stranger into their family. Through The New York Times's Fresh Air Fund, they were hosts to n 7year-old boy from Brooklyn.

year-old boy from Brooklyn.

"We did things be had never done before," recalled Sandy Goldstein, a teacher. "The Westchester County Airport, B wildlife park, B barbecue in the yard. We have a pool in Scarsdale, and the lifeguards called me over and said he was jumping into the water and be really didn't know how to swim.

"He was a bright kid, and be learned the rules fast." Sandy Goldstein continued. "He was an exuberant kid. Everything he did, he did headfirst. I remember he got on our older son's bicycle and started to ride it, but he really didn't know how to stop it."

The boy ran into a fence, leaving dents in the bicycle and the fence, another memory of B fearless, happy child. After two weeks, he went

another memory of a fence, leaving dents in the bicycle and the fence, another memory of a fearless, happy child. After two weeks, he went home. Later, bad times hit the Goldstein family. Their younger son, Richie, died from cysoe fibrosis in 1981, "and we kind of went inside ourselves a little." the father said. Then in September 1988, they were watching the Olympic Summer Games from South Korea, and they caught the name of the U.S. heavyweight. Riddick Bowe. From Brooklyn. "I said, 'Is it possible?" "Sandy Goldstein recalled. "'Could that be our Riddick?"

They sent a letter to "Riddick Bowe, Brooklyn," and got no response. After Bowe beat Evander Holyfield last fall, they sent congratulations to Fort Washington, Maryland, where the new champion had moved.

In mid-December, the phone rang at Bob Goldstein's law office. "This is Riddick Bowe," the man said, and they spent a few minutes chatting over the good times. Bowe was saddened to bear that Richie had died, and be laughed when he heard Michael, the Goldstein's older son, was still slightly ticked off about his damaged bicycle.

"The family was extremely nice to me," Bowe recalled the other day,
"It was the first time I was out of the city. I remember when I left, for the first time in my life, I cried. I've thought about them a lot."

The champ lovited the Goldsteins to a mammoth news conference in December, announcing his first defense, against Michael Dokes, in Madison Square Garden this Saturday night. "In the midst of all this turnul, he comes over and shakes our hand," Bob Goldstein recalled. "Very charming young man," Sandy Goldstein said. "The first thing he said to me was: 'Mrs. Goldstein. Still lookin' good,' We gave him a few handstein said to me was: 'Mrs. Goldstein. Still lookin' good, 'We gave him a few handstein and this area countries of himself and this area countries.

photographs of himself, and this was something I oever realized about our middle-class values, but he just didn't have many photos from his childhood. He looked at one photo and he said, 'Gee, it looks just like my

Bowe signed a magazine cover to Michael "from your old buddy Riddick," and he drew one of those smiley faces. The Goldsteins got a kick out of a large man who hits people for a living drawing a smiley face. Bob Goldstein will be proud to attend his first fight, but Sandy Goldstein cannot watch men hit each other, and certainly not "our Riddick."

They have all contemplated the bond between a family in Scarsdale and a family from Brooklyn. The Goldsteins hope they have never lost their '60s ideals that brought a black child toto their home, however briefly. And Bowe said: "Being a little kid, you don't hear much about racism. You figure everybody's the same, If racism isn't taught, you're just a black kid and a rabita kid together." just a black kid and a white kid together."
"There's a lot of racism around," Bowe added. "I am always puzzled

when people have that attitude. I went to a place where people were nice to me. It was something that stuck with me. I learned to treat people the

Same, Something else happened on that trip to Scarsdale. "I never saw that many trees before," the champ recalled. "A program like the Fresh Air Fund gives people a chance to break away for a while. I've been fortunate to be able to raise my family that way."

In an inequitable society like ours, some would think it cruel to expose ghetto children to trees and pools and backyard barbecues they may never have. But Riddick Bowe said he was exposed to more than luxuries. He met people who shared something with him. On Saturday, Bowe will be paid \$100,000 to wear the Fila label on his trunks. Late this month, he will travel to South Africa and Somalia. He will leave that \$100,000 to responsible hands, his own personal Fresh Air Fund.

SIDELINES

German Midfielder Dies After a Run

KREFELD. Germany (Combined Dispatches) - The German sports world was shocked Wednesday by oews that a 33-year-old first division

soccer player collapsed and died after a training session.

Michael Klein, a top midfielder with the Bundesliga's Bayer Uerdingen team, collapsed during cooling-down exercises at the club's gymnasium shortly after the team had completed a 5,000 meter (3 mile) training run Tuesday afternoon.

Efforts to revive Klein were unsuccessful and he was rushed to

Uerdingen's St. Josef Hospital, where he died a few hours later. Club physician Dietmar Alf Wednesday said drug abuse had not played a role to Klein's death. Results of an autopsy will not be known for

Reynolds Rules Out Track Apology

NEW YORK (AP) - Buich Reynolds vowed he will oot retreat from threats of additional punishment by track and field's world governing body if he does not retract allegedly libelous statements and call off his "Read my lips - NO!" Reynolds said emphatically Wednesday when

asked if he would apologize to the International Amateur Athletic Reynolds, the 400-meter world record-holder and 1988 Olympic silver medalist, was banned from competition for two years after the IAAF said he tested positive for the banned substance nandrolene. He sued the IAAF and in December, a federal court judge in Columbus, Ohio, awarded him \$27.3 million in damages. The IAAF said last month it would not pay the damages and threatened further punishment if

Reynolds did not apologize by Feb. 23. **Cricket Cup Goes to Subcontinent**

LONDON (AFP) — Cricket fans and officials across Asia were celebrating on Wednesday after India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were chosen to stage the 1995 World Cup.

The decision was taken here after a marathon meeting of the International Cricket Council on Tuesday night. After 13 hours of deadlocked talks, the breakthrough came when England withdrew its bid to stage the

In Delhi, C.K. Khanna, secretary of the Delhi District Cricket Association, described the ICC's decision as "a great moment for Indian cricket."

Ferrari Says It Could Quit Racing

lane Dei ROME (Reuters) — Ferrari president Luca di Montezemolo has warned that the Italian team could quit Formula One racing unless the warned that the transh team could quit Formula One racing unless the rules are changed to bring the sport back to its manufacturing roots. "There is nothing forcing us to remain in FI, which must change its rules absolutely to return closer to the technology of mass-produced cars," Italian newspapers on Wednesday quoted di Montezemolo as

saying.

The technological level has reached a point where 95 percent of the solutions which can be applied to racing cars cannot be passed on to the

Cycling Body Slashes Track Records

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuters) - The International Cycling Union has slashed by more than two-thirds the number of track records it will keep and done away with distinctions between records set indoors or

outdoors and at sea level or altitude. Union spokesman Jean-Jacques Rosselet said Wednesday only 26 world and Olympic track records would now be recognized, including nine junior, down from 88 previously. A new distance, 500 meters from a standing start, had been introduced for women and junior women.

For the Record

Slovakia has been refused late inclusion to group C of the world ice hockey championship next month and will have to qualify for next year's event, the sport's world governing body said Wednesday. (Reuters)

Jimmy Connors opened his 23rd professional tennis season with a textbook 6-4 6-4 win over fellow American Richard Matuszewski to the first round of the \$300,000 Volvo Tennis of San Francisco on Tuesday.



Chris Webber scored an easy slam to help Michigan win over Michigan State.

Michigan Survives Close Call at State

Wolverines. A dunk by Mike Peplowski with 5:14 left closed the gap to 60-57. But Webber responded with a dunk of his own after spinning around Peplowski with 4:36 remaining to cut the life out of the Spartans' last rally. The 25th-ranked Spartans shot just 39

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

percent, missed 13 of 23 free throws, and

"We oced to do a little soul-searching,"

said Shawn Respert, who was held to just

seven points, on 2-of-14 shooting, almost

14 under his average. "Everybody is playing well within their role, but we need

were outrebounded 44-37.

But something is mysteriously wrong with the Sparians. And their postseason bid could come with NIT stamped on the envelope if things don't turn around.

Chris Webber had 22 points and 11 rebounds as seventh-ranked Michigan (17-3, 6-2 Big Ten) extended Michigan State's home losing streak to four games with a 73-69 victory Tuesday night.

EAST LANSING, Michigan — Even though its five isn't fab, Michigan State

figured to be a fine basketball team. An

NCAA tournament berth seemed a cer-

Three times in the second half the Spar-someone to step out of their role, and tans ralbed to within three points of the maybe that needs to be me.

Eric Snow led the Spartans (11-6, 3-5 Big Ten) with a career-high 18 points.

No. 12 Florida State 92, Jacksonville 77: The Seminoles, playing without injured point guard Charlie Ward, fell behind 22-7 before getting on track in Jacksonville, Florida. Bob Sura led a 17-3 ruo early in the second half that put the game away for Florida State (15-6).

No. 14 Seton Hall 90, Providence 71; A East Rutherford, New Jersey, Seton Hall broke a three-game losing streak as Terry Dehere broke out of a four-game shooting slump, Dehere hit 10 of 17 from the field, including 4 of 8 from 3-point range, and finished with a scason-high 29 points.

Seton Hall (16-5, 6-3) has won 11 straight Big East bome games.

Robinson Is So-So, Spurs Are Anything But

admirer of the San Antonio Spurs.

The Associated Press

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

93 victory over the Nets on Tuesday night, Bowie offered some lofty praise.

"The Spurs are for real," he said. "They are one of the best to the league and have a right to think about a championship. They have no deliciencies."

Bowie was particularly impressed because the Spurs won so easily without conter David Robinson having an overwhelm-ing game. Robinson finished with just 17

SAN ANTONIO - New Jersey Nets Winners of 12 of their last 13, the Spurs center Sam Bowie has become quite an were led by Dale Ellis, who scored 24 m O'Neal Makes All-Stars points on 11-of-15 shooting. Sean Elliott After watching the Spurs coast to a 111- and J.R. Reid each scored 16 while Avery Johnson had 15 assists. The Nets were led by Detrick Col

22 points and 12 rebounds. Chris Morris
Patrick Ewing of the New York Knicks by
had 20 points and 10 rebounds and Kenny
ocarly 250,000 votes for the starting center Anderson added 19 points and 10 assists.

Magic 110, Lakers 97: Shaquille O'Neal had 31 points on 13-for-17 shooting and 14 rebounds in Orlando's victory over the Lakers in Los Angeles.

Nick Anderson had 23 points and 12 rebounds and Scott Skiles 20 points for the Magic, who took the lead for good in the Larry Johnson of Charlotte.

points, missing 6 of 11 shots from the field. first quarter and led by as many as 23

Shaquille O'Next Wednesday became

the first rookie since 1985 to make the starting lineup to the NBA All-Star game. position on the Eastern Conference team. Joining O'Neal is guard Michael Jordan

of Chicago, who led all players in votes for a record seventh straight year with 1,035,824 and was the last rookie to start an All-Star game. The other Eastern start-ers are guard Isiah Thomas of Detroit, and

spokesperson.

The Executive Council, which has been

Schott Case Seen Continuing

حبكذا من الاعل

Washington Post Service CHICAGO - Cincinnati Reds owner Marge Schott was expected to be suspended for a year by baseball's ruling Executive forced out as commissioner in September, Council for her alleged and admitted racist remarks and ethnic slurs, but that is not likely to be the end to n process that began The controversy arose last November nearly three months ago after accusations

Her attorney, Robert Bennett, has hinted strongly that any severe sanctions against Schott — including "any restriction of management authority or ownership rights" - would result in a legal

against Schott first became public.

By Mark Maske

The Major League Agreement, which is signed by all owners, forbids such lawsuits. But the game's decision-makers apparently were braced for one, provided that a suspension is announced after Wednesday's meeting, as published reports have indicat-

[Lawyers baseball's Executive Council continued to meet after owners departed late Wednesday, apparently to finalize wording of an agreement, The Associated Press reported.)

"I expect ber to be suspended, and I expect her to sue," one owner said Tuesday, speaking on the condition that be not be identified. "Her attorney has indicated that she would sue, and I don't see any reason why she wouldn't follow through." Bennett was not available to comment.

running baseball since Fay Vincent was had appointed a four-person committee to investigate the Schott matter.

with the release of depositions by a former Reds employee who accused Schott of calling former Reds players Eric Davis and Dave Parker "million-dollar niggers." Schott has denied making those remarks but has admitted occasionally using the word "nigger," although she contended that she used it "kiddingly." Baseball officials said a decision about

whether or how to discipline Schott hadn't been taken before Wednesday's meeting. But a pair of reports have quoted unideoufied owners as saying that there are enough votes to ensure Schott will be suspended, although there apparently are some dissenting opinions within the Executive

Bennett has argued that the Executive Council has no authority to discipline Schott for what she's said in private con-

Such remarks, he contends, are protected by free-speech rights. Bennett also has argued that Schott should be permitted a formal hearing, in which her accusers could be questioned, before any severe sanctions

ment in the day-to-day operations of the Reds for a year, and she probably will be prohibited access to the Reds' clubhouse, offices and executive boxes.

Suspended owners typically have been allowed to participate in major financial decisions affecting their teams, but this provision does not include player transac-

Baseball officials say the Executive Council — with its power to act in the best interests" of the game in the absence of a commissioner — also can fine Schott up to \$250,000. Indications are that any fine would subtract the \$100,000 she's already donated to a predominantly black high school in Cincinnat to establish a scholarship fund.

Schott might be temporarily exiting the game just as another banned owner. George Steinbrenner, is returning.

Steinbrenner is set to return to the helm of the New York Yankees next month after agreeing with Vincent in 1990 to be placed on the permanently ineligible list for his destings with gambler Howard Spira. Steinbrenner also was suspended for two years in the mid-1970s by former commissioner Bowie Kuhn for making illegal contributions to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign, then obstructing investigators.

He was reinstated to baseball nine months early that time.

Atlanta Sees '96 Costs Growing To Olympic-Size Proportions

By Jerry Schwartz New York Times Service

ATLANTA - Admitting that ex- not likely to be the final figure. penses will be higher than originally fore-cast, organizers of Atlanta's 1996 Olym-pic Games said a new projection shows a nearly break-even budget instead of the large surplus that had been predicted.

After a meeting Tuesday of the board of directors of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, A. D. Frazier, the chief operating officer, said a revised budget showed expenses would be about 8 percent higher than the budget drawn up just last year.

It will cost Atlanta almost \$1,473 billion to stage the 1996 Games, about \$109 millioo more than the committee had

thought it would cost last year. The Atlanta organizers also projected an increase on the already rosy revenue projections the committee made last

year. Frazier said the committee believes it can raise \$1.589 billion, an iocrease of \$73 million over last year's forecast. But he conceded that his unit bas com-

mitments to date of only \$206 million of that - primarily in the form of European broadcast rights of \$160 million, plus several corporate sponsorships.

Atlanta organizers bave said they expect an American broadcaster to pay as much as \$600 million for the rights to the pesetas (\$2.3 billion) after last summer's 1996 Games, but several media analysts games, with 35.800 billion pesetas io inbave said they doubt the bid will go that high. Broadcast rights for the Barcelona Games went for about \$450 million.

jections, there would be an extra \$116. million in cash. But Frazier said that was .

"We believe it is prudent to take \$100. million of that number and consider it an unallocated contingency to anticipate. changes in circumstances and direction," he said. "That leaves oet cash flow positive of approximately \$16 million."

Frazier said several factors had contributed to increased costs. The site originally projected for two micor sports team handball and badmintoo - will not be available, forcing the committee to find new sites for those sports. At the same time, he said, the commit-

tee has decided after watching the use of computers and other sophisticated technology at last year's Barcelona Olympic Games that it will need to spend more on technology.

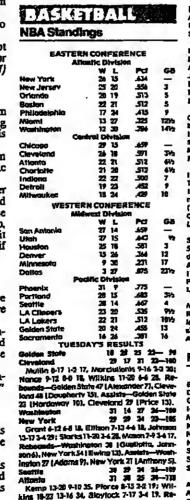
■ Barcelona Stretches Debts

Barcelona will need another 15 years to pay off its Olympic debt, Agence France-Presse reported from the city. The city struck a new dea

Spanish government on Wednesday, rescheduling repayments until 2007 or Barcetona was left owing 271 billion-

terest payments alone to be met this year. Mayor Pasqual Maragall said the agreement would not mean city residents Based on the revenue and expense pro- would have to pay more.

SCOREBOARD



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> **NHL Standings** WALES CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE North Division Detroil

Smythe Division

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Edmosten 4 9 9-4
Boston 1 1 1-3
Carson 1111, Buchberger 1111, Polen 121,
Kilma (28); Ruzicka (14), Boursaue 191, Juneau 121, Shots on Soul-Edmonton ton
Macos, Bhuel 1-8-7-24, Boston ion Tugnutit 11-24-13—45. Los Angeles 9 1 1—2 Quebec 1 2 8—3 Robitotile (34), Grandle 1191; Cavalital (8), Notan (20), Young (22), Shots on good—Los Angeles (on Hexitoli) 9-8-11—28, Quebec (on Hexitoli) 9-8

yestempron \$(ern 15), Roberts (30), Reichel (22) 2, Ron-helth (15) 2; Italrate (15), Pivanka (12), Son-dra (23), Khristich (16), Shorts on pagt—Col-port Ion Beauerel (16-712—2). Washington Ion Vernani (17-14-11—42).

BASEBALL

American Leonon

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to 1 year contract
with Mike Mactariane, cotcher.
N.Y. YANKEES—Agreed to minor leogue
contract with Meal Healton, pilicher.
DAKLAND—Agreed to minor leogue contract with Eric Fox, outfielder.
SEATTLE—Agreed to 1 year contract with
Henry Cotto, outfielder.
Mattead Leogue
ATLANTA—Agreed to 1 year contracts
with Jeff Blouser, Shoriston: Kent Mercker,
slitcher: and Damon Berryhill, cotcher.
CINCINNATI—Agreed to minor leogue
contract with Rondy Milligen, first baseman.
LOS ANGELES—Agreed to 1 year contract
with Jody Reed, second basemon,
PMILADELPHIA—Agreed to 1 year contract
with Ricky Jerdan, first baseman.
BASKETBALL
Mational Basketboll Association

NSA-Fined Larry Johnson, Charlotte Har-nets forward, 53,500, for taking a swing at an opponent in Jon 30 game and Islah Th

National Footbalt Lagge CHICAGO—Named Tony Was offensive line coach, Bob Slowik casisland coach and line cooch, Bob Stowik casistomi cooch and Ron Turner oftensive coordinator. DALLAS—Reastlaned Bufch Davis, line cooch, to detensive coordinator and nomed him assistant cooch. Named Hudson Houch offensive line coach. OFTROIT—Named Honk Bullough deten-alve coordinator.

Sive line cooch.

N.Y.GIANTS—Named Earl Leggeti defensive line cooch. Zoven Yarallan defensive
bocks cooch and Al Miller strength cooch.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Bud Carson, defensive coordinator, to 2 year confract.

FOOTBALL

HOCKEY National Hockey League BOSTON—Recoiled Tim Sweeney, right wing, from Providence, AHL Traded Brent Ashton, left wing, to Calgory for C.J. Young,

Ashton, left wins, to Calgory for C.J. Youns, right wins.
CALGARY—Traded Gary Leeman, right wins.
CALGARY—Traded Gary Leeman, right wins, to Montreal for Brion Skrudland, genter.
LOS ANGELES—Traded Poul Coffey, defendemen; Jim Hiller, right wins, and Sylvain Couturier, torwards to barroll for Jimmy Carson, center, and Marc Patvin and Gary Stuctivit, forwards.
ANONTREAL,—Recailed Turner Stevenson, right wins, from Fredericton, AHL, NEW YORK, RANGERS—Recailed Aiexel Kovatev, right wins, Joby Messler, defenseman, and Peter Andersson, defendenden, nor Binshamton. HL. Sent Per Dioos, defenseman, to Binshamton. Pecalled Dominic Rousel, sootlender, from Hershey, AHL. Acquired.

set confirmer, from Hershey, AHL Acquired Bob Witkle, detensionan, from Detroif for hybric considerations and ossigned him to Hershey, QUEBEC—Senf Bill Lindsay, forward, to

obusive language after being ejected from a some Jan 30.

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Activated John Williams, forward, from injured list.

SACRAMENTO—Pul Doane Causwell, center, on injured list. Signed Henry James, forward. PITTSBURGH—Assigned Jeff Donlets, left wine, and Peter Ahola, defensemen, to Cleve

> LIPumo, defensemen: Tim Bergland and Kellh Osborne, forwards, on emergency basis from Allanta. IHL
> TORONTO-7roded Grant Futur, spoilers

TORONTO—Troded Grant Futur, spottender, and conditional draft pick in 1995, to Buffel to Sobres for Dave Andrevchuk, left wing? Dorest Puppe, spottender, and tirst-round draft pick in 1991.

VANCOUVER—Assigned Mike Fountain, spotle, to Canadian Orivinetal Learn Promoted Joson Fitshimmons, spetile, Irom Columbus, ECHL, is Hamilton, AHL.

WASHINGTON—Traded Tim 7aylor, celer, to Vancouver for Eric Murano, center. Sont Joson Woolley, defensement, and Reggie Sovage, right wing, to Battimore, AHL, Agreed to extend their attillation with Battimore Skiblocks, AHL, through 1993-94 season.

COLLEGE
MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE—Suspended Youngstown State men's basketool
coach John Strate for 2 games after drawing 3
technicots in game on Saturday.

International freindly Israel D. Poland S English Pramier League Blackburn 1, Crystol Palace 2

Swansea D. Grimsby 8 encia: SHARJAH CUP, one-day tournament Zimbabwe vs. Sri Lanks

Sri Lanka won by 30 runs; in 43 overs, inning

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FIRMUS PAR

has gone out of his mind. He is trying to restrict the number of guns any individual can buy in his state to one a month.

He claims that he needs the law because Virginia is getting a bad reputation for selling guns to the wrong people in

states up and down the Atlantic seaboard. In the last 18 months, 40 per-cent of all illegal guns seized hy police in New York City had been purchased

Norv

ibe !



in Virginia. Buchwald Wilder's proposal has caused an outery not only from houest citizens but from the

National Rifle Association as well. "Nobody can exist on one gun a month," said Charlie Mobley, owner of Dunkin' Fried Bullets, e string of drive-in gun stores throughout the state.

"I guess that Wilder was just trying to find a compromise between sanity and insanity.

I could see Mohley was mad by the way his trigger finger kept twitching.

"Where does Wilder get off saying that someone can have only 12 guns a year? All Americans have their own needs when it comes to a

Collector's Item: Well-Aged Cheese

The Associated Press

to acquire an ounce of "horrible" 200-year-old Tibetan cheese.
"I have had a quick snift of it, and

I wouldn't be surprised if it is even older than 200 years," said Simon Perry, host of a children's TV show, who will add it to his collection of several thousand cheeses kept in the cellar of his house.

To get the cheese, he had to buy an assortment of Tibetan objects, including a prayer wheel, a woven girdle, heass belt and a Tibetan-English dictionary.

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ii, no lot." 1990 title Pa Wioo with 1991

WASHINGTON — Governor lirepiece. For example, high school kids oeed more lead than senior citizens. The students are young and frisky and they're always getting into arguments. You can't say that their gun purchases should be limited.

"Street gang members would be at a terrible disadvantage if Virginia passed the Wilder measure. They could never walk the streets if they were restricted to one gun a month.

"The work of automobile hijackers, Mafia enforcers and muggers would be severely handicapped if you start rationing the tools they need to dn the job."

"Do you have a problem with Wilder's proposal for a three-day delay before a person can pick up "I have a problem with anything

that will stop me from selling a gun. If Wilder's crazy idea to limit a person to one gun a month be-comes the law, I'll have to start laying off workers and he's going to have to take the hiame."

"I take it that you prefer the present law which says that anyone can get a shopping cart full of semi-automatics if he wants to." "You have to believe it. Once

you limit the purchase of the .45 automatic to one a month, the next thing you know Virginia will want to restrict people to four guns a year. Who is going to tell the victim's family that the reason their kin was shot dead was because he could only buy a revolver quarter-

"I'm sure that you have the votes to beat Wilder."

"Of course we do. We not only have the votes, we have the weaponry. Wilder wants to set up a computer system to track down the criminal element and also register L ONDON — A collector paid the guns purchased under the new law. Do you know what this "No, I don't."

"It means that he's driving the tourist industry out of Virginia, People only come to Virginia to huy weapons that they can't get at home. Guns are to Virginia what maple syrup is to Vermont."

"There goes the semiautomatic apple hlossom festival." "Wilder couldn't care less. All be is doing is sucking up to the yellowbellies who don't want to be shot accidentally.



Shoukichi Kîna (center), the man from Okinawa who has been called East Asia's most charismatic singer, is once again

Shoukichi Kina, Japan's Golden Oldie

By David Tracey

TOKYO - The last time Shoukichi Kina tried per-I forming with an orchestra it didn't work. Okinawa's top star, known for the musical abandon of his shows, sped up in the middle of the song, unwittingly turning the proper ensemble into improvisers.

Ten years later, the memory must still nag. Kina, scheduled to contribute an orchestra-backed song to a charity concert at a swank Tokyo hall, is nervous. The number he's about to sing is playing through his Walkman headphones backstage, but he can't concentrate. He stops listening to greet a famous pop singer, then to worry a crink in his neck. Finally he gives up and shuts the recorder off.

Surely he knows the song by now. Since he wrote the pretty hallad "Hana (A Flower in Every Heart)" in 1980, it has gone oo to sweep Japan - a complete CD of "Hana" versions was released last year - and is now ready for the rest of the world. Volume II of "Hana," all foreign versions, will include three from Thailand, where the song is considered a standard, and a spunky Malagasy cut from the Madagascar band Tarika Sammy.

But sure enough when the big moment comes he messes it up, false-starting the second verse while the cellos are still working the chorus. He grins sheepishly, pretends to strum the superfluous guitar at his waist, then makes up for it by belting out the rest of the vocals with raw passion.

The performance was typical Kina, succeeding in spite of himself. The man whom the music critic Takeshi Ito calls "the most charismatie singer in East Asia" has none of the polish Tokyo crowds are used to. He'll start an audience in n clap-along, then confound it by shifting the beat. Or after a concert's first hot oumber, when fans are just starting to imitate the happy, arm-flinging Okinawan style of folk dancing, he'll sit them back down with a rambling talk on the purity of ancient Asian civilization. Somehow though, by the encore, the stage will be packed with delirious fans dancing along with Kina, who's having the most fun of all.

That's my purpose in playing music, to enjoy myself," he said. "If I can be happy, I can help other people be happy too. And if I know the music eases even a little of their suffering, that makes me all the happier."

After 15 years of moderate commercial success in Japan. Kina is enjoying a surge among fans eager for something new, even if it comes from their own backyard. "Japanese people are changing," said his record produc-er, Shin Miyoshi. "We used to think anything Asian was

old-fashioned. Now instead of just listening to Western rock we're discovering our own culture. At Kina's last Tokyo and Osaka concerts we did a survey. The average age was 21, and 90 percent of them were seeing him for the

Some of the attraction lies in how he and his band, The Champloose (named after an Okinawan dish), can sound familiar and weird at the same time. For a traditional ballad he may bring out his father, Shoei, who is famous in Okinawa for singing and playing the sanshin, a threestringed instrument made partly from snakeskin. That may be followed by a jam that confuses everybody until it merges into something approaching reggae. The exotic appeal is helped by the fact that the Okinawan dialect is largely unintelligible to others in Japan. The band also tends to dress like extras from an episode of "Star Trek."

Kina's new popularity has spurred the careers of several traditional Okinawan groups, hut few give him credit. Musical rivalries stretch generations in Okinawa, where

Kina is still criticized for destroying a rich legacy with electric guitars. "I just like to put things together," he said, "Rock, reggae, jazz, whatever. But it's still Okinawan because that's where I come from It's my hlood."

ff Kina is still controversial at 42, it doesn't seem to bother him, perhaps because he's used to it. In Okinawa in the 1960s, he earned a reputation as e street tough. dressing like a dandy, gambling and mingling with the wrong people. While he was in jail on a drug charge, his song "Hai Sai, Ojisan (Hey, Man)" went to No. I — "just like in The Harder They Come," said a proud Miyoshi of the film classic about a Jamaican tough.

"Hai Sai, Ojisan" is still the biggest hit to come out of Okinawa, and will be included on a Shoukichi Kina and The Champloose compilation due in March from David Byrne's Luka Bop label. The song's bouncy beat, driving sanshin and stratospheric backing chorus make it a crowd-

In earlier days, trouble followed Kina, particularly when it came to the business side of music. Breaking with his record company became a habit with each new album. The bottom came in 1982, when he became fed up with all of it and went on a trip that lasted seven years, traveling throughout Japan, India, the Philippines and the United States. He met with ecological groups, people helping the homeless, religious seekers. And what did he learn?

"Okinawa is a tiny part of the planet. But we have a message that could reach people's hearts. Friends are all there is. Love and peace are great, but they come next. First is your friends." Later on he amended it: "Right oow music is my best friend,"

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Japan.

CROSSWORD

Bikers' org.

PEOPLE

Washington Chic: Ford's Theatre Bash

"For more than a century, this theater was dark and still as if in mourning," James Earl Jones said as he stood on the stage below the flag-draped box where President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Ford's Theatre in Washington closed after Lincoln was killed there in 1865 and didn't open again until 1968. Jones and Ken Burns, who created the PBS television series The Chall War," were among those who code brated the 25th anniversary this week of the building's reopening as an active theater. Burns said he had never set foot in Ford's before even during the five years he is searched and filmed his series. Others participating were the actor James Whitmore and the gospel singer Tima Fabrique.

The Sun tabloid is unrepenta for printing Queen Elizabetis, Christmas speech two days rany and says it will contest any legal action. "We don't consider we did applying around "it said in an affect." anything wrong," it said in an editerial "It was a good old fashioned journalistic scoop, nothing more No bugging, no stealing, no skull-duggery. The Daily Telegraph said of the queen's threat to sue: "Having stood passive through a procession of indignities that have severely damaged the monarchy in recent years, she has had enough."

Stranger than fiction: A Paris court has fined Marguerite Dums 6,000 francs (\$1,090) and ordered her to pay 5,000 francs in damages for having been "deliberately and repeatedly insulting" to the far-right National Front in a magazine interview last year, legal sources said.

Harry Connick Jr. sounded a contrite note after a judge dismissed a gun-possession charge against him.
"I made a terrible mistake," the singer said. Connick was arrested at Kennedy Airport on Dec. 27 after telling authorities he had an unloaded 9mm pistol in his luggage. He recently recorded a public service announcement, at his own expense urging people to obey New York's tough gun-control law.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 7.

P New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleston

WEATHER

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BOOKS

RECKONING: Drugs, the Cities and the American Future By Elliott Currie. 405 pages. \$25

THE MAKING OF A DRUG-FREE AMERICA: **Programs That Work** By Mathea Falco. 255 pages.

Times Books. \$22. Reviewed by

Herbert Mitgang DRUG abuse is a major do-

Hill & Wang.

nestie problem that the Clinton administration will inherit. It cannot be separated from the growing cost of health care and any

"lock 'em up and throw away the key" oversimplifications, or in slogans like "Just Say No." Two thoughtful new books grap-

ple with the drug problem in more mature ways. In "Reckoning," El-liott Currie, the author of "Dope and Trouble: Portraits of Delinquent Youth," who has taught sociology and criminology at Yale and the University of California at Berkeley, emphasizes the need for job training and jobs. In "The Making of a Drug-Free America," Mathea Falco, an assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters from 1977 to 1981 and a visiting fellow at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, urges improved education and

Falco's recommendations for

private and community efforts, especially through education. She holds that school prevention proworking together, can drive dealers create programs to reduce drug use among employees. In her opinion, business and civic leaders can forge antidrug coalitions to transform

Legalization of drugs isn't the answer, Falco maintains, because legalizing drugs for adults while prohibiting their use by minors would actually stimulate drug use among young people, since drugs would become new symbols of adult status. "The two most powerful reasons

freeing Americans from the drug for recent declines in marijuana

scourge place greater emphasis on and cocaine use among educated. affluent Americans are health concerns and increasingly negative social attitudes about drugs," she grams can reduce the likelihood of children's using drugs; that neighborhoods and local police officers, risk groups will require intensive prevention, education and treat-

> and public organizations that are fighting drug abuse. At times, Currie's high-minded

solutions sound like presidential campaign promises in 1992 and 1932, including a reinm to some costly New Deal programs. He sees a fundamental need to reconstruct community life in the United States. His proposals include raising the quality and skill levels of jobs in private industry. He wants The New York Times.

to link inner-city students with good jobs that will take them off the drug-infested streets. He thinks that raising minimum wages would help working teenagers and work-ing women to rebuild family life.

And how are such vast federal social programs to be financed? Currie suggests e better tax system that would place the burden on the One of the most valuable sections of The Making of a Drug-wealthy, preventive public health Free America" is a listing of private care that would lead to greater savings and "seizing the peace dividend" so that money going to the domestic programs.

After reading the well-intentioned generalities in "Reckoning_ this thought comes to mind: Drug

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of

حكامت الاعل

By Alan Truscott HE first major tournament of 1993 for enthusiasts in the New York metropolitan area began January 13th at the Rye Town Hilton in Port Chester, New York. It was the Tri-State Regional.

Many of the likely contestants won titles earlier in the mouth at the New York Winter Regional Championships. The knockout team winners, Allen Kahn, David Rosenberg, Bob Gwirtzman and Gene Prosnitz, were aided by the diagramed deal

David Rosenberg and Alleo Kahn sat East and West, and wound up defending five clubs doubled. The four-club bid was a variety of Michaels, showing ma-jor-suit length, and East had to consider whether to bid five spades

replay, and East's decision to dou- East duly ruffed and returned a ble guarantee a plus score. Then it diamond to collect 300 and 9 imps was a matter of doing as well as possible against five clubs doubled.

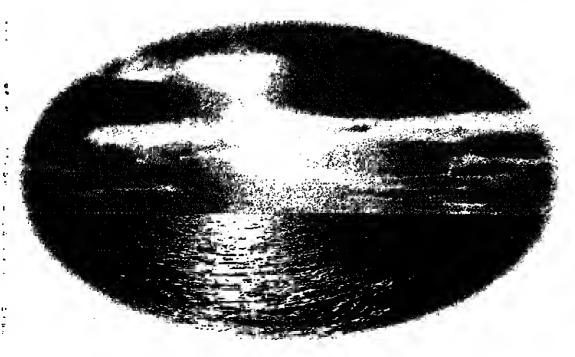
BRIDGE

West led the heart king and looked carefully at the spots. He knew that his partner would have played high-low with a doubleton, but he remained in doubt because South had shrewdly played the five. He was following a useful guide-line: Declarer should signal in the same manner as the defenders, in this case playing high-low.

West solved the problem by cashing his spade ace, knowing that his partner would give him a suitpreference signal since a spade continuation could not be wanted. East played the spade eight, asking for hearts, and West shifted back 10 hearts, playing the deuce. This was

could fail by a trick, as it did in the another suit preference signal, and

HTROM ÖQ 1 10 7 2 SOUTH (D)



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